ohn & Co., W hundred shares to is a sure founds prison. Buy now.

Masters "

That's All

re Win



SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900.

ONE DOSE WAS ENOUGH.

FIVE CENTS

THE HOME OF FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE

NEW ACTS! NEW ACTS!

LITTLE FRANCES KEPPLER LAVENDER AND THOMPSON MACARTS' ANIMAL SHOW

SCARY TROUPE.

Oliver-Leslie Company

AND ENTERTAINMENTS-

Battle of San Juan

31.00. CEILDREN 25c.

ch Boas, Plumes, 11 Admission free to salescooms, to Form 95c see Open on Sendoys from 1 p.m. dil 6 p.m.

LL-Fiests Park - BUNDAY SHO P.M. HORTE ONTARE

BOUTES OF TRAVEL

Redondo Beach..

Fine Fishing from the two long wharves, surf and plunge bathing. Ten-ride Tickets \$1.50

CATALINA ISLAND-

olds the World's Rod and eel Fishing Record.

the glass betteen bost and 10 fethoms of Cataline's crystal waters owns of living wonders. The great stage ride and golf links. Sites of living fish and sommis. Hotel Metropole always openwavies from San Pedro wharves connecting with Southern Parist water, leaving Los Angeles at 9:05 and 8:80 a.m. respectively.

92.75; Excursion round trip \$2.80.

36. BANNING CO., 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

D FREE CONCERT—Terminal Island, Sunday, Sept. 16
Through the courtesy of the Imperial Company
MRo MATT KEEFE, FAVORITE TENOR,
ECOTT PALMER, will render a pleasing concert in the Pavilion at SCOTT PALMER, will render a pleasing cones by THEO REGIMENT BAND ALL DAY.

TERMINAL RAILWAY,

Trains leave 8:00 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 135 p.m. Leave leave 9:30 p.m. INPORMATION AND TICKETS TERMI-TON AND 237 S. SPRING STREET. Take Traction Care to Fourth and Boyle Heights Care to First Street Depot. 1. 38 AND 39-

San Diego xcursion

a Same Fe Session 9:05 a.m., 2:00 p.m. MT. LOWE RAILWAY-"Grandest Scenic Trip on Earth."
Sunday Excursion.

Sunday Excursion.

ROUND TRIP \$1.75 "Lowest Rate Piret-class accommodations at 7c Algise Tavers. Rate Rates: Et lo per day and Sizing per week. Printe-class accommodations at 7c Algise Tavers. Rates: Et lo per day and Sizing per week. Printe general dicket office, 26 % Prints Street. (Stimson Block.)

18CO BROLUMEN BERTH AND MEALS—Ets First Class And Ets Berth Merchants' independent Line. Two Line Oblepo....Lone highwaymen holds up a stage....Trains collide on a tres-tile.

[POLITICAL] CROKER'S BOLOMEN.

Have Sharp Knives Out for Bryan.

Gold Democrats Will Work His Undoing.

Defeat Made Doubly Sure by Party Treachery.

An Appeal to the Nations.
French Occupies Barberton.
Dissolution is the Word.
Mimic Siege of Paris.
Public Mind Befogged.
Unsatisfactory Situation.
4. Double Murder at Guthrie, Arla.
Killing in Hop Fields at Niles.
Fattal Collision of Steamers.
Expansion of American Trade.
Trains Collide on a Trustle.
S. Many Coal Mines Closed Down.

r. Republican Caucus Ticket Elected.
Maxican Independence Day.
More Footpads Arrested.
a. Liners: Classified Advertising.

1. Future of This Nation.

Senator Stewart Discusses Bryan.

2. The Public Service: Official Doings.
Councilman Pessell Against Franchise.
Horticultural Commissioners' Pay.
A Pretty Girl and a Big Bear.

4. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
Important Campaign Insues.
5. All Along the Line: Coast Notes.
Benefit Seat Auction Sale.
6. Week's Closing of Oil Market.
7. Russian View of Chinese Situation.
Part IV.

Part IV.

1. Huntington's Priends and Poes.
Bryan's Insencerity Shown Up.
The Maker of Emperors.
2. The Drama: Music and Musicians.
3. Events in the Social World.
4. Arisons Democrate' Hot Time.
5. Les Angeles Department Stores.
6. Military Topics Carefully Compile
7. Pinancial and Commercial.
Local Produce Quotations.
Eastern Live Stock Markets.
8. Our Daily Story.

Hews Inder to the Stimes This Morning

rans visit Soldiers' Home...New building period in Long Beach...Ranta Catalina Island as a model community...Death of Elsinore citizen...Republican campaign opened in Redlands. Democrats nominate Meserve for State Senator at Riverside...East Highlands orange grower dead...Much water developed at Anahelm...No smallpox danger at Bakersneld...Big cargo due at San Diego...Buena Park having a stink...Good orange record of Ontario colonies.

possibilities of American trade in Europe....Americans to solve London
transportation problem...The French
navai maneuvers....Colombia-Costa
Rica boundary dispute settled.

POLITICAL Gold Democrats knifing Bryan...McKinley hears good
news from the West...Roosevelt
warmly greeted by the cowboys.
Bryan accorded a warm reception at
St. Louis....Hanna quotes Hoar and
unmasks Bryan.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Vete-

that State.

The first move in the plot was made at the convention. The entire East lined up for Bryan, but made a kick at letting silver into the platform. This was for the purpose of keeping the gold Democrats on record as gold Democrats. The men who openly opposed allowing a silver plank in the Kansas City platform were really more eager that it should go in than Bryan himself, as they knew the plank would hurt him.

at San Diego....Buena Park having a slink....Good orange record of Ontario colonies.

SPORTS. Jeffries says he will force prizasimons to fight-Corbett anxious to meet the champion....Last day of State Fair racing...Imp beats speady ones in a great struggle...The Lady captures combination stakes...Results at Detroit and St. Louis.

CHINA. Chinese statesmen waking up....Haitory of the Boxer uprising. Germans displeased with trend of events in China...Europeans at see regarding purposes of the nations. Japs not excited over the fall of Peking....Stories of Russian brutality confirmed...Gen. Chaffee tries to stop looting in Peking...Sir Robert Hart predicts further hostilities...Minister Wu anxious for news....Chinese court staying in Mongolia.

BRITISH-BOER WAR. "Bobs" gives a gentle hint to Parliament. Great Britain eager for the end of the war....Boer delegates at The Hague appeal to the nations....French's cavalry makes an important capture. Burgers faithing aniong themselves at Neispruit....Kruger's flight will suffice for dissolution of Parliament. Pannine prices at Johannesburg.

GENERAL TASTERN. Galveston steadily recovering from effects of flood—Much sufferings in smaller towns—Official report on disaster. Anthractic miners strike practically in effect....Trial of Howard at Frankfort, Ky.

FOREIGN BY CABLE. Unlimited possibilities of American trade in Europs....Americans to solve London transportation problem...The French may an anservers....Colombia-Conta Rice boundary dispute settled.

POLITICAL. Gold Democrats knifting Bryan....McKinley hears good news from the West....Roosevelt warmly greeted by the cowboys, Bryan accorded a warm reception at St. Louis...Hanna quotes Hoar and summasks Bryan.

HANNA QUOTES SENATOR HOAR.

Republican Chairman Unmasks Bryan in a Speech at Delphi, Indiana.

IA P. NIGHT REPORT.)

DELPHI (Ind.,) Sept. 15.—Senator Hanna tonight addressed the Republicans of the Ninth Congress District. After speaking of the attitude of the opposing candidates as to financial matters and the Philippines, Senator Hanna referring to the remarks of a previous speaker, said:

"Col. Posey has told you exactly the truth, that the position of the Democratic party upon the Philippine question was made and fixed up in the city of Washington by Mr. Bryan and his close advisers themselves. I was there about that time. I knew what was going on. I could see by the evidences when that question was discussed in the Senate, after seeing Mr. Bryan day after day in the corridors and ante-roms of the Senate buttonholing his men that were holding back and away from his influence, that he had said that that treaty must be passed, and it was passed. While we who had the pleasure and enjoyed the right of voting from principle, and sustaining the strong arm of the administration, working from the standpoint of duty, felt that we had taken a prominent part in that glorious act of ratifying the treaty and saving the honor and integrity of the American army and American people, still for all that, we were not numerically strong enough to have accomplished that purpose if it had not been for the cohorts of Mr. Bryan. Did he and his cohorts act from the same metives which inspired the Republican members of that Senate? No, I am ashamed to say, no, because we knew that the purposes he had in view were purely political and intended to be used just as they have been used, to make an issue; possibly a paramount issue, but at least a collateral issue in the coming campaign. And that has been the result.

"I will quote the words of one of the most eminent statemen in the United States, a man against whose

REFORM IS NEEDED.

Chinese Statesmen Waking Up.

Director Sheng Getting Up a Memorial.

Some Inside History of the

discussed the cituation and wept together. There seemed to be no help
for the matter, but the Dowager Empress finally saw that she had made a
mistake, and with the Emperor, she issued a secret edict on June 18, in which
she said that she had been compelled
to issue declarations in favor of the
Boxers because all the military strangth
of the empire was in the hands of
Prince Tuan and the Boxer adherents,
and it was impossible for the throne
to oppose them. Chung Li then realized
the blunder he had made and committed suicide in the interest of Prince
Tung.

DUBLIC MIND

Europeans Know Little About the Purpose of Their Representatives.

LONDON, Sept. IL—[By Atlantic Casble. Copyright, 1908, by the Associated Press.] Lord Salisbury is back at his Post. Sir Chih Luh, the Chinese Minister, had a conference with him at the Foreign Office yesterday. The United States, German, French and Russian representatives were also there, yet not one of the great London dailies has a word of editorial comment on the subject that is uppermost in the thoughts of the world's dilpomata. It is a striking exemplification of how completely befogged is the public of every European nation with regard to the purpose of their representatives.

The Associated Press, however, hears from circles in close touch with the foreign office that a definite exposition of the diplomatic situation and the sime of the powers may be expected early next

NOC

OXERS ARE ACTIVE.

BOXERS ARE ACTIVE.

SIXTH CAVALRY AFTER THEM.

IA P. NIGHT REPORT.

PEKING, Sept. 10, vin Shanghal,
Bept. 15.—(By Asiatic Cable. Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press,
A squadron of the Sixth Cavalry will
have here tomorrow to relieve a native
Christian village which was attacked
by Boxers, forty-six miles southeast,
of Peking. Several small parties have
been attacked between Tue Chow and
Hoskiawan, where British and American
troops are stationed. Matson
allied many Boxers yesterday. Civilhans going to Tien-Tsin are warned not
travel without a military escort.

The Russians have received word of
reverses in Manchuria, where 200 miles
of railway have been destroyed and a
sumber of stations have been burned.
There has been much fighting, and
samy Russians have leen killed. Three
segments have left Peking on their
lang overland march to Manchuria.

A gradual reduction of the Russian
brees in Peking has begun.

JNSATISFACTORY SITUATION

Germans Displeased With the Trend of Events in the

HAN BRUTALITY. CONFIRMED BY AMERICANS.

n and fact that the Russian government does ining not confess to any change in its original programme. It merely gives a different interpretation to the details of it, the programme, from the understanding that obtained abroad.

The United States government is following precisely the same course as to its own note and reply, so that the frect of these diplomatic actions is to leave the military commanders of both the United States and Russia at Peking practically free to determine for themselves the propriety of evacuation, according to the conditions of the agreement.

agreement.
Since the first manifestations months ago of a disposition on the part of the naval commanders of some of the powers at Taku to interfere with the movements of Li Hung Chang, our gov-

ENTHUSIASTIC.

News of the Fall of Peking Caused Scarcely a Ripple of Excitement.

Commer has seen correspondingly increased.

Marquis Ito's long-expected manifesto placing himself at the head of a new party has appeared. It is especially notable, owing to the fact that its paramount issue is the promotion of civil service reform. It will be interesting to note whether a political party based upon a single plank can sustain itself. If it dan, it will be the most aignal victory Japan has gained in its extraordinary history.

According to a Nagasaki paper, the Mitsu Bishi Company has signed a contract with the American authorities in the Philippines to supply 60,000 tons of Japanese coal for the use of the American men-of-war.

tain starvation next winter. The yearly contribution of the southern provinces of 100,000 tons of rice for the Peking Manchus's stopped by the military operations, and part of it has been confiscated at Tien-Tain.

"The Russians are keenly pushing their interests. There are 8000 of them here now. In Manchuris they report fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to permanent occupation down to the great will at Shanghai Kwan.

"The Japanese have 10,000 men here. They occupy the whole north part of the city, the largest and richest share of sil. They seized two million taels of silver in the board of revenue."

GREAT MISTAKE.

PROPOSED EVACUATION.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—[By Asiatic Cable.] The news of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Peking has caused a great sensation, and is regarded here as a great mistake which is likely to eventuate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to a defeat of the European forces. Even here the Chinese, as a whole, do not believe that the allies ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication concoted for the purpose of imposing upon the officials. Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreats in the future.

BOXERS TOOK PLIGHT.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

TAKU. Sept. 12.—All the Boxers against whom an expedition of allies was sent to the westward had left the vicinity of Tuliu four days previous to the arrival of the troops. The German and American legation guards have returned to the ships.

GERMAN MINISTER AND LI HUNG.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A special dispatch from Shanghal, dated September 14, says that prior to the departure of Li Hung Chang for the north, the new German Minister, Mumm von Schwarzenstein, exchanged visits with the Chinese government of Scials. The dispatch adds that it is

reported at Shanghal that the sugges-tion that a Russian cruiser escort Li. Hung Chang to Taku was dropped, ow-ing to the decided objection of Vice-Admiral Seymour.

The statement is relterated that Hsu Tung, the Emperor's tutor, recently hanged himself.

MUCH LOOTING IN PEK IN PEKING.

Gen. Chaffee Trying to Put a Stop to it-Sacred City Protected.

IA. P. DAY REPORT.]
PEKING, Sept. 3, via Taku, Sept. 7, via Shanghai, Sept. 13.—[By Asiatic Cable, Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] Looting in Feking continues, both authorized and unauthorized. Few houses are guarded, except those occupied by foreigners, the palaces and those in the Sacred City. Almost every house is destitute of furniture.

aces and those in the Sacred City. Almost every house is destitute of furniture.

Gen. Chaffee says he could not have believed that any city would ever be given over so completely to looters, and he earnestly desires the colloperation of any nation to prevent this.

On the other hand, the missionaries complain, because the Sacred City has not been looted. They urge that the royal family and other highly-placed Chinese personages who were behind all the trouble should be made to suffer more than those who blindly followed them.

Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese commander, informed Gen. Chaffee that brutal outrages were being committed in Tung Chow. He told the American commander that he had positive information that many women had thrown themselves into wells or committed suicide in other ways, after having been outraged, and that there were several authentic cases of coolies who had been killed under peculiarly atrocious conditions. He requested Cen. Chaffee to investigate and then to cooperate with him to check these barbarities as far as possible. Gen. Chaffee ordered Maj. Muir to proceed immediately to Tung Chow and to report.

At a council of generals today, the Russian general, Linevitch, said he had received information that two forces of Boxers, one numbering 18,000, and the other 4000, were marching from the south to endeavor to cut the communications of the allies between Peking and Tien-Tsin. It was finally decided that the line was sufficiently guarded, as the allies would certainly receive definite tidings of the approach of the Boxers in time to mobilize at any given point. The council merely issued orders for increased vigilance on the part of the outposts.

The telegraph line has been closed against press measages, because of the enormous government business.

CANNOT TREAT WITH CHING.

Foreign Ministers and Generals Not Satisfied With the Prince's Power.

PEKING, Sept. 7, via Taku, Sept. 13, and via Shanghal, Sept. 15.—[By Asiatic Cable. Copyright, 1900. By the Associated Frees.] At a meeting of the foreign mirristers here is has been decided that they have no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The generals of the powers also think they cannot treat with the Prince. The Russian legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn, and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international committee in some foreign capi-

Prince Ching informed Minister Conger that the Emperor is to return to Peting and make all proper raparations. The Prince says the Emperor and the entire court are in small villages sixty miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li Hung Chang, who is expected here shortly.

Lieut. Benjamin Hyar, commanding sixty men of the Sixth Regiment, was recently attacked near here by 500 Boxers. He them to route, his force killing twenty-five and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

GUAN AMERICANS

Judge Estee Decides Native-born People are Americans by Virtue of

Annexation.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

HONOLULU, Sept. 8.—[Wired from San Francisco, Sept. 15.] The question of whether citizens of Guam are Americans was raised in the United States District Court here today. Judge Estee expressed the opinion that the native-born people of Guam are Americans by virtue of the annexation of their country by the United State. The question arose in connection with the application for naturalization papers of Reynoid Reyes, a native of Guam, and former subject of Spain. He took out papers, though the court said that it was probably unnecessary. There are several other Guam men here, and some Filipinos whose standing is involved in the same doubts as that of Reyes.

A MONG COWBOY COMRADES.

Roosevelt Renewing Old Triendships at Bismarch—Big Demonstration.

STATING IN MOSCOLIA.

CHINESE COURT'S LOCATION.

[A. P. DAT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: "The Empress Dowager and the Emprov. with 8000 troops as a guard, are now staying with a Mongol prince in Mongolia, 150 miles northwest of Pekins, watching events here. No pursuit of them is intended by the foreign troops.

"If Peking is to be held, immediate treeps must be taken to meet the problem of a food supply for hair a million population, or else there will be ceres. Prince Ching informed Minister Congertains and part of it has been confiscated at Tien-Tsin.

"The Russians are keenly pushing their interests. There are 8000 of them here are now. In Manchuria they must be taxen to meet they proper fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to permanent occurrance in small villages sixty most the fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to permanent occurrance in some foreign capital.

Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese important maritime customs, has informed the foreign generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin, and that it is thought trouble may be looked for in November. Gen. Chaffee believes he has sufficient troops to hold out against any attack. Minister Conger has received reliable news to the effect that all Americans at Pao Ting Fu have been killed. It is believed that eight missionaries were the contribution of the southern provinces of 100,000 tons of rice for the Peking. Prince Ching informed Minister Conger has received reliable news to the effect that all Americans at Pao Ting Fu have been killed. It is believed that eight missionaries were the contribution of the southern provinces of 100,000 tons of rice for the Peking. Prince Ching informed Minister Congertations. The Prince says the Emperor and the evening at the Athenium to an overflowing crowd. After relating some remipiscences of his cowboy days, he sh

ONE-MINUTE STOPS,

(A. P. DAT REPORT.)

VALLEY CITY (N. D.,) Sept. 15.—The special train with the Roosevelt party spent the sight at Fargo, leaving there early today. Accompanying the party today were United States Senators Hansbrough from North Dakota, Carter of Montana, and Wilson of Washington. One-minute stops were made today at Casselton, Wheatland, Buffalo and Tower City. At Valley City a stop of an hour was made, and Gov. Roosevelt made a short speech.

DRESIDENT'S DAY OF REST.

Judge Townsend Brings Him Cheering News From the Silver States.

application for naturalization papers of Reynold Reyes, a native of Guam, and former subject of Spain. He took out papers, though the court raid that it was probably unnecessary. There are several other Guam men here, and some Filipinos whose standing is involved in the same doubts as that of Reyes.

MARCUS DALY ILL.

Montana Millionaire Suffering from a Serious Attack of Heart Trouble at New York.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Marcus Daly, the millionaire copper-mine owner of Montana, is seriously Ill at the Hotel Netherlands in this city. Mr. Daly arrived here on the Etruria a week ago and has since been in a condition of much suffering, occasioning anxiety to his friends and business associates. His aliment is heart trouble, He was reported somewhat stronger today.

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in the Coliseum Hall, under the auspices of the National Democracy of Commercial Travelera. The hall is said to seat 14,000 people. Not only was every asat occupied, but every available foot of standing room was also covered. There were no vacancies anywhere when the hour for calling the meeting to order arrived, but other persons continued to seek admission for some time afterward.

Webster Davis took occasion to reply to the recent charge that he had received money from Fresident Kruger for taking a position in favor of the Democratic ticket in the present charge crime by men i do not know, and who I have no doubt are getting big pay for what they are doing. I challenge them to produce a letter that I have ever written or to bring forward any other legitimate proof to substantiate their charges. They cannot do that, and I say here tonight that any man or newspaper which says I received a single dollar from Kruger or anyone else is an infamous, damnable liar. I will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel until tomocrow afternoon, and if any dirty cur takes issue with this characterization, he can meet me there."

Mr. Davis then said that since he had taken his position, his crippled brother, who held the place as sanistant postmaster at Kansas City, had been deprived of his office.

There were alternate cheers and hisses while Mr. Davis was speaking, and at times the seene was exciting.

Mr. Bryan arrived at 5:46 oclock, and the audience rose almost as one man to greet him as he strode across the stage. A majority of the wast multitude was equipped with small American flags and they waved them with a will. The demonstration continued for five or six minutes and it was in some respects a repetition of the flag episode in the Kansas City convention.

lombia and Costa Rica.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

PARIS, Sept. 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republies is formed by the cordillera of the mountains setting out from Punta Mona, on the Atlantic, and crossing northward the valley from Rio Tarina to Rio Sibola, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Afterward the boundary follows a line between Cririqui Viejoa and the tributaries of the Gulf of Dulce, ending at Punta Burica on the Pacific. The islands east and southwestern Punta Mona, near the coast, belong to Colombia, and those further away from the continent, lying between the Monquito coast and the Isthmus of Panana, are also Colombian territory, as well as the islands situated east of the Burica Islands, and including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

ATRLETIC UNION MEET. SUMMARY OF SENIOR RESETS.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The annual field and track champlonship of the American Athletic Union took place at Columbia field today. There were events for junior and senior athletes. Following are the results of the senior events:

Following are the results of the senior events:

The 160-yard dash: Won by Maxey Long, N.T.A.C.; time 16s.

The 380-yard run: Won by A. Grant, N.Y.A.C.; time 3m. 41-5s.

The 180-yard hurdle: Won by R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton; time 161-5s.

Mile run: Won by G. W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania; time 4m. 322-5s.

The 280-yard nun: Won by Maxey Long, N.Y.A.C.; time 532-5s.

The 280-yard hurdle: Won by H. Arnold, Union A.C.; time 532-5s.

Putting 15-pound shot: Won by D. Horgan, Ireland; distance 46 feet 1½ inches.

Appeal to the Travelera.

HOUSTON (Tex..) Sept. 15.—President Michaux, of the Texas Travelera' Protective Association, has issued anappeal to members of the organisation throughout the United States, asking them to contribute liberally to the aid of the Galveston sufferers.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

French Army Maneuvers Enter
Final Stage Extensive Use of
Automobiles.

[A. P. DAY SEPORT.1

PARIS, Sept. 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The maneuvers of the French
army, which have been proceeding for
the past section in sectional form, entered their final general stage today.
The scene of the operations, La Beuce,

PROGRESSING. Yesterday was the la CENSUS WORK

Count of Los Angeles Popula-tion Completed But Not Yet Verified.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE SIMES.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.,) Sept. 15.—
[Exclusive Dispatch.] The operators of
the counting machine in the Census Office have counted more than 45,000,000 of
the names of residents of the United
States, and are going ahead at the rate
of a million a day. It is the expectation that this machine count will be
completed within the next thirty days,
as the generally accepted total population of the country is in the neighborhood of 75,000,000.

As fast as the count of any one city is
verified the population is announced.
Director Merriam will only announce
separately cities of 25,000 population
and over, those of less size being included in State returns. The director
says the count of cities has been completed, and in some States nearly so,
and he will be able to begin the publication of State populations by October 1.

The count of Los Angeles was com-



\$22 NOTEL DEL

SAN YSIDRO

AND COTT



LITTLE EGYPT. LUNE

Posko. Heweline Village. HULU HULU DANCING GII June. Posse Plastique, SATTLE OP MANILA. Beby & Hundreds of other attractions. Nost Unique Assuspenses &

Exeurcion Rates en all Railcoads.

OPEN AFTERNOON ADMOSSION 10 SUPERB BOUTES OF TRAVEL

T PESTIBULED TOURIST

SLEEPING CARS EVERY DAY.

SANTA FE RO Chicago, Kansas City

Personally Conducted Exc Ticket office Second and Spe TIMELY SPECAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARBONS—Every picture a work of art 16—Medals—16.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

RLINGTON HOTEL-Santa Barbara,

With an addition of forty bathrooms and new passenge of comfortable resort hotel in the State. Roses, flowers and see Ocean bathing every day. Perpetual May elin YATICK HOUSE-Con First and Main Pa.

BELLEVUE TERRACE HOTEL—Corner Sixth and Fig.
Props. Strictly first-class Family Hotel. Fine cuisible steam heat, bather, large playgrounds for children. As a Rates of 60 and up. Special terms by the week. HE WESTAKE HOTEL J. B. Duke, Prop., 78 We delightful residence portion, one block from Westlake M. 846. Rates \$2.00 and up; special rates to families by

LVESTON LOOKING UP.

Hour Shows Some Improvement.

atest Need of City is Ready Cash.

ter Running Again—Vary-ng Estimates of Dead— Pestilence not Feared.

ents of Galveston are plucky frame in their determination and make Galveston a low and make Galveston a low and better city than it has before, but in one direction asy have suffered a loss that repair, and that lies in the territory wrested from them two form. The waters of the guif it is seen to be suffered on the south side of the city has formerly a part of its many and the south side of the city has finest residences were built, the suif, and where land was a higher valuation than in any art of the city, with the exceptions the shore of the guif, this residence property extended, a shore line was so changed by

AN YSIDRO

LUNET

at Need of City is Ready Cash.

tilence not Feared.

AVESTON

LOOKING UP.

low Shows Some

EXODUS FROM GALVESTON

EXODUS FROM GALVESTOM.

BOATS MOVE MORE FREQUENTLY

(A. R. NIGHT REPORT.)

GALVESTON (Tex.,) Sept. 18.—The exodus from Galveston grows in number as the facilities for getting away from the stricken city are increased. Boats left here yesterday more frequently than on any day since the storm, some proceeding direct to Houston via Buffalo Bayou and others making connection at Texas City with the Great Northern train. Among those who departed today were Gen. McKibben and Lieuts. Ferguson and Perry, who were sent here by the United States government when the news of the horror was given to the world. Gen. McKibben will communicate with the War Department on his arrival at Houston and go to San Antonio to transact official business which requires his attention. Before leaving he was solicited by the authorities to return and expects to do so within the next four or five days.

The news which was printed here this morning in the chape of a personal telegram from Vice-President Huntington of the Southern Pacific that that road is not to abandon Galveston has created intense satisfaction and has materially accelerated the movement for the reconstruction of the city.

EPIDEMIC NOT FEARED.

Dr. Blount, State Health Officer to

EPIDEMIC NOT FEARED

SMALL TOWNS NEED RELIEF.

Much Suffering in Vicinity of Alvin—Crops Destroyed and Houses Wrecked.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)
GALVESTON (Tex..) Sept. 15.—A
more hopeful feeling is observable
overywhere, and the situation is
ogrightening rapidly. State Health
officer De. Blunt believes that there is
to deprese of an entitle pic from the con-PREPARE TO REBUILD.

port, the harbor work will have to be repaired, and the fortifications rebuilt, This work will undoubtedly furnish employment for many of the people.

DISASTER

Extent of Damage-Appeal to Mankind.

destroyed. The property loss represents accumulations of sixty years and more millions than can be safely stated. Under these conditions, with 10,000 people homeless and destitute, with the entire population under a stress and strain difficult to describe, we appeal in the hour of our great emergency to the sympathy and aid of mańkind.

[Signed] "WALTER JONES, "Mayor." R. B. HAWLEY.
"Member Congress, Galveston Dis-

PESTILENCE IS FEARED.

STAGNANT POOLS MENACE LIFE.

FA. P. DAY REPORT.]

DALLAS, Sept. 15.—There is urgent call for fresh troops at Galveston. Those there are worn out with guard duty, burying the dead and cleaning up the wrecks, or are sick from the unsanitary conditions. Gov. Sayers last night ordered the Craddock Light Infantry of Terrill to Galveston. The company reached Dallas today and departed south.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

RESTORATION OF FORTS.

Eighteen Men Thrown into the River

OUR JIM IS AFTER FITZ

Lost Prestige.

Champion Will · Force Bob to Fight.

Corbett Anxious to Fight the Boilermaker-"Kid McCoy's" Wife Exposes Fakes.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The queer sporting spectacle is now presented of the acknowledged heavyweight champlon pugilist of the world pursuing a man from whom he won the belt for another match. Jim Jeffries, the big California boiler maker, today announced he did not intend to let Fitzsimmons evage him, if there is any chance of making the lanky Australian fight. Ever since Fitzsimmons decisively defeated Gus Ruhlin and Tom Sharkey within two weeks of each other, and endeavored to make Jeffries toe the scratch within a week after knocking Sharkey out, he has been the idol of eastern sports.

Men who follow the game have not been backward in expressing the belief that Jeffries did not itch to meet the man he conquered, and that if the two ever did meet again, and Fitzsimmons was in the form displayed in the fights with Ruhlin and Sharkey, he would, figuratively speaking, knock the boiler maker's head off. The loss of prestige has been hard for Jeffries to bear. The Californian declares he will prove most decisively he is the Austrelian's marter.

"I will chase him all around the country and challenge him in every town his show appears," said Jeffries today. Both Jeffries and his manager, Billy Brady, declare they will not even consider Corbett. They say they cannot afford to be mixed up in a match with scandal mongers. They think the public would not look upon the fight as a genuine one, and consequently would not pay to see the battle.

CORBETT AFTER JEFFRIES.

news to me."

Corbett has received a cablegrafrom his wife denying the statement
that she intended to follow him.

DENIES THAT HE ELOPED.

DENIES THAT HE ELOFED.

'I.A. P. DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.—James J. Corbett, the pugliist, and George Considine, his manager, arrived in London today. Marguerite Cornille and her mother occupied a separate compartment on the same train. Corbett went direct to the Hotel Cecil, and the Cornilles went to a private hotel in the West End. Corbett said: "No one, aside from my wife and Considine, knows why I came to Europe. I have good reasons, and if my wife wants to tell the truth I am perfectly willing she should do so. It is her turn."

PACIFIC COAST PAKES 'KID'S" WIFE EXPLAINS THEM.

tem called 'mutuals," by which bettors can make very lorge gains. McCoy and those who were "in" on the game were to bet that Green would go the limit. Mrs. Selby says:

"I helped Norman dictate a letter to William Brady, in which my husband asked, "If I lose to Green' will it injure my standing very much?" Brady replied that it would, and that nothing of the kind must take place. At the

coon of the Corbett fight, and I have a MORE FOOTPADS?

EASTERN BASEBALL.

BROOKLYN'S BATTING WINS.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

BROOKLYN, Sept. 15.—Brooklyn won two games by good hitting. The attendance was 4000. Score:

First game:

St. Louis, 4; hits, 9; errors, 0.

Brooklyn, 5; hits, 10; errors, 2.

Batterles—Young and Robinson; Kitson and Farrell.

Second game:

St. Louis, 6; hits, 9; errors, 2.

Brooklyn, 8; hits, 12; errors, 3.

Batterles—Hughey and Buelow; Mc-Ginnity and Mr.Guire.

Umpire—Gaffney.

NEW YORKER'S HOME RUN.

Umpire—Gaffney.

NEW YORK ER'S HOME RUN.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. — Hickman knocked a home run in the ninth, winning the game for New York. The attendance was 2500. Score:

Pittsburgh, 1; hits, 6; errors, 2.

New York, 2; hits, 8; errors, 3.

Batteries—Phillippi and Zimmer;

Carrick and Bowerman.

Umpire—Snyder.

DOSTON'S HITTING TIMELY.

(A. F. NIGHT REPORT.!)
BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Boston batted
with men on bases. The attendance
was 200. Score:
Chicago, 3; hits, 11; errors, 4.
Boston, 5; hits, 10; errors, 3.
Batteries—Maniff and Kling; Dinneen and Sullivan.
Umpire—Emaile.

Umpire—Emsile.

PHILLIES WON OUT LATE.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 15.—Phildelphia won in the twelfth innin

The attendance was 8500. Score:

Cincinnati, 5; hits, 12; errors, 2.

Philadelphia, 6; hits, 12; errors, 1.

Batteries—Hahn, Newton and Kaho

Donahue, Dunn and MoFariand.

Umpire—Hurst.

KANSAS CITY GAMES. (A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15. — First pame: Kansas City, 2; Detroit, Second game: Kansas City, 3; Detroit, Second game: Kansas City, Second game: Kansas City, Second game: Kansas City, Second game: Kansas C

troit, 4.

BREWERS VICTORIOUS.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Milwauke

14; Indianapolis, 5.

BIG FOOTS ARE BEATEN.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Chicago, 4; Buitalo, 5.

COAST GAME.

DAKLAND'S FREAKY PLAYING OARLAND'S FREAKY PLAYING.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—For five innings today Oakland played good ball. Then they played very bad ball, and what might have been a victory ended in another defeat. Seven hits were all that the Pretzel stick men amassed, and they were not bunched, yet five men were sent over the plate. In one inning the Dades rolled out three good hits, but only secured a single run. A pretty catch of a foul fly by Bowman, who ran against the red flag, carrying it with him, was the feature of the game. Score:

San Francisco, 5 hits, 7; errors, 1.
Oakland, 1; hits, 5; errors, 2.

Batteries—Fitspatrick and Sullivan; Moskiman and Mangerina.
Umpire—Smith.

Trio of Suspects Taken in Yesterday.

Blacks Supposed to Have Robbcd White.

One Makes a Full Confession, Others Claim Innocence-Circumstances.

Three colored men, charged with highway robbery, were placed behind the bars at the Los Angeles City Jail yesterdny afternoon. One of the trio has made a confession, which, strength-

yesterday afternoon. One of the triohas made a confession, which, strengthened by the testimony of the victim,
will make a strong case.

At 1:30 o'clock on the morning of
August 10 Thomas White, according to
a report filed with the police department, was held up near the corner of
Central avenue and Pico street by three
negroes and robbed of \$15. He also
reported at the time that his hat had
been taken from him, but the headgear was found the next day, hidden
in the branches of a tree, where it
had been thrown.

White is colored. He works at the
Berlin Dye Works, corner East Washington street and Griffith avenue, and
has a room on the premises. On the
night in question White had been havling a highly exciting time "doing the
town" in company with other negroes.
He spent so much time about various
saloons that the last car out Central
avenue went without him. However,
he rode as far as the car barns at
Sixth and Central avenue on another
car, whence he began his weary tramp
home.

IMP BEATS PAST ONES.

SCROFULA

Cof-farin

Ansonia Pirate Alarum Clocks

MONTGOMERY BROS., Douglas Bidg., Spring and Third St

Dictators of Drug Prices.

TER HOOT! TER HOOT! TER 0-0-0! Listen to the Hooting of the Owl

The Owl Drug Co., is the first and only popular priced family drug store that has dared to brave the wrath of the great (?) high priced Drug Trust of Los Angeles, and attempt to do business on modern business principles, and not rob their customers. When the Drug Trust

Succeeded in Boycotting Us

By whipping the two wholesale druggists of Los Angeles into their camp by promising all of their trade, and also promising to pay up their long-standing debts, they retired behind their prescription cases and passed the said resolutions that we published in the "Times" of last Sunday.

OWL'S CUT PRICES THE

Are intended for every part of Southern California.

Patent medicines and everything else in our line, sent by express or freight, prepaid to any railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles, when order amounts to \$5.00 or upwards.

Remember, the prices we made when we opened our store and commenced business in Los Angeles, will Never Be Raised. Every family in the state can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by buying their goods of "The Owl."

The wholesale druggists of this city may boycott us, but brains, enterprise, and dollars and cents-something that the Los Angeles Drug Trust are strangers to-will get there just the same.

NATION'S WORST

Official Report Announces the Jeffries Would Regain

(A. P. DAT REPORT.)

AUSTIN (Tex...) Sept. 15.—Gov.
Sayers received the following official
report as to the conditions in Galves-

"GALVESTON (Tex.,) Sept. 14.—Her

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) Sept. 15.—The following telegram from Mayor Jones was received here today:

"GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—To the Associated Press, Memphis: I am in receipt of thousands of telegrams offering assistance and inquiring about absent friends and relatives. All of these

RESTORATION OF FORTS.

INSPECTION ROARD ORGANIZED.

[A.P. 1 AV REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—With a vice to the restoration of the fortifications in the harbor of Galveston, if such a thing is possible, Gen. Wilson. Chief of Engineers, today organized a board of engineer officers to meet at Galveston about October 20. The board is instructed to make a careful and critical examination of the jetties and fortifications of Galveston and to report to the Chief of Engineers what

Boys' Furnishing

A growing department in a rapidly growing beness. We desire to call attention to the that we carry the largest and best stock of begoods in Southern California.

...Some Mention of New Thin

All the latest effects in Boys' Star Waists

patterns, all styles made.

Mothers' Friend Waists, all new, 50c, 75c, 1

The Little Giant Shirt Waist, made by the least of the Puritan Waists, seperate band, all the patterns of the new Puritan Waists, seperate band, all the patterns of the new Puritan Waists, seperate band, all the patterns of the new Puritan Waists, seperate band, all the patterns of the patte

Boys' Stanley Shirts, pretty patterns, 12

Stiff Bosom Shirts, all over colored and late in colors, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Sizes 12 to 14

Nice line broken sizes in popular waists, t

The largest lines Boys' Underwear from to select, to be found in this city.

Boys' Hose, in black, brown and black with

feet, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c.
Boys' all-wool, extra good Sweaters, \$1.00 a
Boys and Ladies' Collars 15c, 2 for 25c.
The very best grade Overall, 35c.

Boys' Play Suits, all kinds, all prices. The "Little Man's" Shirt, stiff bosom, al

Just Like Papa's, extra well made, 50c, 75c, Boys' Leather Leggings and Jersey Legging Big selection Boys' Neckwear 25c and 50c. Do not forget that we have the best made lines of Men's and Boys' Furnishings.

Mullen & Bluett Clothing

Union Suits in underwear, 25c to \$2.00. A fine line all wool extra soft fleece u

Fleece lined cotton underwear, 50c.

ors, 50c, 75c.

at, 35c, 3 for \$1.00.

50c, 75c.

[COAST RECORD.]

Two Launches Sunk and

Three Men Drowned.

Contradictory Accounts

of the Tragedy.

Double Murder in Arizona-

Trains Collide on a Trestle

-Stage Help Up.

ON RIVER

FATAL CRASH

The

amentality in install the

COAL MINES CLOSE DOWN

UNDAY, SEPTEMBER

a Strike Practically Goes into Effect.

iny Anthracite Miners Have Quit Work.

Extent of the Walk-out Still an Uncertainty - Trouble is Apprehended.

DETECTIVES ARRIV

Gowns 650 25c Corset Covers 19c

\$1.00 Cors

WILL BE FELT ABROAD.

A-REACHING STRIKE EFFECT.

LA. P. DAY REPORT.

III.ADELPHIA. Sept. 15.—Should suthratte coal miners' strike be of the coal miners' strike be of the coal miners' strike be of the coal miners.

Spencer, T. Morimoto, Robert J. Treorrow.

Dr. John Kirby, presiding elder of the Oakland district, presented his annual APPEAL TO

report.

The following were elected to the elders' order, to be ordained tomorrow: Edward H. Mackay, Morizo Yoshida, Winfield S. Kelly, Fay Donaldson, C. F. Witheom.

Winfield S. Kelly, Fay Donaldson, C. F. Withrow,
E. D. Bailley was admitted on trial, and David Raiston was received from the Methodist Episcopai Church, South, and was elected to the local deacons' order. T. Takashashi was also elected to deacons' orders.

The following were placed on the superannuated list: Revs. J. L. Burchard, E. A. Winning and J. W. Ross. Conference trustees were elected as follows: Wesley Dennett, W. S. Urmy, J. D. Hammond, E. R. Dille, T. B. Hopkins, F. D. Bovard, H. B. Heacock, W. W. Case, J. A. B. Wilson.

Son. A resolution inviting the lay asso-ciation to name three persons to sit in the conference board of stewards was adopted. Pacific Grove was fixed as the place for holding the next confer-

ence.
At 4 o'clock a joint session of the Conference and Lay Association was held, Bishop Hamilton presiding. The object of the session was to consider methods of paying the debt of \$40,000 now endangering the University of the Pacific property. The session resulted in the unanimous passage of a resolution pledging the clergy and laity alike to the raising of the money to pay the debt within the coming year.

W LL TEACH THE FILIPINOS.

Five More California Teachers Selected-Mrs. Alice M. Farmer Appointed.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
Sept. 15.—Five more primary teachers
have been selected for service in the
Philippines by President Benjamin Ide
Wheeler of the University of California,
at the request of Judge Taft, chairman
of the United States Philippine Com-

of the United States Philippine Commission.

They are Miss Josephine M. Dow, San Francisco, a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal School; Mrs. Alice M. Farmer, for the last three years a teacher in Los Angeles; Miss Minnie Hopkins of Modoc county; Miss Katherine Smith of Cloverdale, and Miss Mary Norton, all graduates of the San Jose Normal School.

Miss Hopkins will sail for Manila on the Thomas next Tuesday, as will Ernest W. Oliver of Los Angeles and Maxwell L. McCullough of Irvington, two members of the last graduating class of the University of California, who have been selected by President Wheeler for high school positions in the Philippines.

Dr. David P. Barrows, summoned from the San Diego Normal School by Judge Taft upon the suggestion of President Wheeler, to become assistant superintendent of education in the Philippines, will sail on the same steamer. The four additional teachers hope to follow on an early transport.

MULVANEY ACTS UGLY.

SEEKS REVENGE ON HIS PAL.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

FRESNO, Sept. 15.—Thomas Mulvaney, said to be a member of a gang of eastern thleves operating between Los Angeles and Stockton, was found guilty of burglary this morning. After the verdict and the partial emptying of the courtroom, he attempted with a heavy chair to brain a youth named Cunningham, who had turned State's evidence against him, Balked in this revenge, he summoned the District Attorney to the jall and made confession of alleged crimes further connecting his former pal.

HOME-WRECKER KILLED.

BOME-WRECKER KILLED.

SAN LUIS OBISPO TRAGEDY.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Sept. 15.—Simon Mogrelio hast night shot and killed Santos Moreno, whom he accused of wrecking his domestic happiness. The shooting was done on the street with a rife, sind was deliberate. Moreno was called on to halt, and two men with him were asked to step aside. Then Morrello fired two shots, one of which took effect near the heart, causing almost instant death. The murderer surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

Morrello is a hard-working man, and has a large family. Moreno is known in Bakeysfield, and is a fiddler who in Bakersfield, and is a fiddler with plays at rustic entertainments.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Train Goes into Ditch. ROSEBURG (Or.,) Sept. 15.—Southern Pacific south-bound train No. 15 was wrecked four miles south of here at Greens station this morning. A driver axie of the engine broke, and the engine and the mail, express and baggage cars are in the ditch. No one was injured.

Minnie Adams's Losing Fight. BAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—After a two-years' battle in the courts, Minnie Adams, accused of poisoning her infant with carbolic acid, was sentenced by Judge lawler this morning to imprisonment for life in San Quentin.

Missionaries Undaunted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—On board the steamer Doric, which sailed this afternoon for the Orient, were a number of missionaries to Japan, including several who but recently returned from similar, though more hasardous labor in China.

MAHONEY NOT KILLED. Opinion of Sheriff Sibley of Stockton-Sees No Reason to Continue

Investigation. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—After an investigation of two days in this city, Sheriff Sibley of Stockton is con-vinced that James Mahoney was killed accidentally by failing from a train. He sees no further reason to continue his investigation, and will go home to-

STATE FAIR CLOSES

Directors are Satisfied With the

PROCREDINGS AT PACIFIC GROVE.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

PACIFIC GROVE. Sept. 15.—A very busy day was passed by the members of the California Methodist Episcopal annual conference. The following persons were received into the conference on trial: Robert K. Atkinson, Wilsey M. Marti, Amen Jung. L. Roy Fulmer, J. H. Simmons, Genshih Isururado, Chonning A. Richardson.

The following were admitted into full membership and will be ordained deacons tomorrow by the bishop: Paul M.

alifornia arpet o. 3 ALL NATIONS.

and Sizes

and Cocoa Matting, Grass

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers and Ornamental Draperies.

pt and reliable workmanship. Low-

T. BILLINGTON (O., Proprietors

real battle of the war will be fought at Nelspruit, and that Commandant Viljoen's forces will then disperse. Their forecasts have been faislifed so often that little importance can be attached to them, and it is a fairly safe sonclusion that there will be little except police work after Koomatipoort has been occupied. The general elections will not be deferred for the comiletion of the police work, since, uniappily, that is likely to go on for everal years."

ACCIDENTS AT MODESTO.

MODESTO, Sept. 15.—A stranger named Alexander had both legs crushed below the knees by a train at Crow's Landing this afternoon. He was trying to ride the brakebeam.

J. S. Dudgeon, a painter, was badly injured today by faling from a scaffolding thirty feet high.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "I hold Brysesponsible for this hot summer." esponsions to "How's that?" "Why, we've had sixteen hot days "Why, we've had sixteen hot days

Matting for heavy wear.

312-314 S. Broadway Boer Delegates Want All Grades, Complete Assortment Wilton, Axminster, Savoneri

Moquette, Saxony and Velvet Carpets Despairing Call in the Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrain Carpets.

RUGS All Kinds Gen. French Occupies Barber-INLAID AND PRINTED LINOLEUMS. ton Without Opposition-China and Japan. Napier

(A. P. DAY REPORT.) THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Boer delegates, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarens and Wessels, have addressed an appeal to all nations for intervention in South Africa. After ex-Intervention in South Africa. After expressing the conviction that the annexation of the Transval was only proclaimed with the object of enabling Great Britain to prosecute the war in as inhuman manner, contrary to international law, and to mercilessly pursue as rebels exhausted combatants, heretofore recognized as beiligerents, the appeal declares that, with God's help, this will never be attained.

They assert that the South African republies have shown themselves to be worthy of liberty, and that they will continue to struggle to the last breath against Great Britain's attempt to annihilate their existence as a free people. The appeal concludes as follows:

"In the name of justice and humanity

FRENCH OCCUPIES BARBERTON.

Boers Surprised and Unable to Offer Opposition—Captive Locomotives.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Lord Roberts reports to the War Office under date of Machadodorp. September 14, as follows:

"French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry, which he took across the mountains. He met stight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and fitty-nine men who were prisoners were released, and forty-three locomotives and other reliting stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines.

"French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers, with many Mauser rifes and a quantity of ammunition were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country, which is good news.

"French interrupted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast. The bulk of French's force is still thirty-five miles behind the cavalry, owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

FIGHTING AMONG THEMBELLYES.

pass leading to Barberton."
FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES,
[A. P. DAY REPORT.]
LORENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 15.—
Boers who arrived here yesterday evening aver that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Nelspruit,
and are looting and burning buildings.
FAMINE PRICES.

PAMINE PRICES,

(Å. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

JOHANNEBURG, Friday, Sept. 14.—
Provisions are selling at famine prices
here, sugar bringing 3 shillings and 6
pence a pound, and pork the same
price, while matches are sold at 1
shilling per box. Other staple articles
are proportionately dear, while many
necessities are not obtainable at any
price.

DISSOLUTION IS THE WORD.

DISSOLUTION IS THE WORD.

"BJBS" GENTLE HINT.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Lordon says:

"Locd Salisbury is not known to have, made any sign respecting the dissolution of Parliament, but Lord Roberts is evidently hastening the general elections. 'Dissolution' is writ large across the proclamations and bulletins which have been received from Machadodorp in the last twenty-four hours.

"The British commander-in-chief's proclamation to the Boers, respecting Mr. Kruger's retirement from the Transval and his resignation from office, is an adroit and statesmanlike document, which can hardly fall to be helpful in accelerating the disbandment ment of guerrills troops.

"The statement that 15,000 Boers are prisoners of war causes surprises here where the number of the Dutch was not supposed to be over 10,000.

"The velled threat respecting the employment of rigorous measures sanctioned by the customs of war, is halled with satisfaction by the English press which, too, has lost patience with Lord Salisbury's leniency.

"Bulletins from Machadodorp all point to the speedy collapse of the Boer arms. Bir Redvers Buller's immense seizure of Boer stores at Spittskopf, Botha's retirement from comband, Gen. Pole-Cafew's successful advance eastward along the railway, with Gen. Hamilton within supporting, distance behind him: Gen. French's sitvance toward Barberton, and various operations by Gens. Hart, Clements and Runde are proofs that the pressure of overwhelming numbers is irresistible, and that the Dutch burghers are fighting without hope, and are gradually breaking down.

"Military experts expect that the last



or Moloria,
Fever and Ague lit means bealth for every sufferer from stomach ills. Don't fail to give it a trial.

The Jacoby Store as a Woma Store---the store that sells artistic garment common-place prices. 35c Wom



Black Pebble fan back, double cord seams. Ja made half bious

Jersey ribbed, a

Silver gray, Ja

77c

Golf Capes and Skirts Ever notice how pretty they were when material and

Some edged with val. lace, others with lace corners and insertion, Women's Hose

25c Hose for 18c. Women's, Hermsdorf, fast black, drop-stitch hose. 50c and 65c Hose for 38c.

Women's

Handkerchiefs

10c Handkerchiefs for 5c.

Plain, hemstitched and lace edging.

20c Handkerchiefs for 15c

when quality, has been sacrificed for price. No matter how little you pay here you may be certain of quality—depend on it—lt's good— or we would not have it. See the new golf capes and the golf skirts here, note the low prices and then you'll understand. Every garment priced from \$1.00 to \$3.50 less than you can duplicate it for anywhere:

Golf Capes.

85.75, 86.25, 88.50-\$10 and \$15 at \$8.78. Strictly all wool golf cloth Oxford gray with plaid back. Storm collar and two straps. Raw

Golf Skirts 84.65, \$5.25, \$8.75 up to \$15.25. Our \$4.65 skirt sells elsewhere for \$6.50. The \$5.25 is worth \$7.60.

The \$5.25 is worth \$7.60.

The skirt we sell at \$8.75 may be seen in a certain S pring Street window marked \$10.00. It pays us to sell the usual \$15 skirt for \$18.25. We sell more.

edges, double stitched. The New Fall Shoes, Why We Sell So M If you'll come into our shoe store we'll show you new styles new wrinkles in shoe making no other store in this city can show other store has them. Why do we sell so many? It's simple. But the constant study is: "How much



Women's Shoes. We are showing patent leather and kid shoes for women, with mat kid tops, hand well soles and h and a tab be d shanks. No other store in town can snow a shoe with hand-stabbled shanks. Haw'nt get 'em-if they had they would nak \$45th. Here they're priced \$4.78. Hand-simbbed shanks mean better ser-

Send Your CONTENTERE FOR ALL MANKIND: Mail · 33/ · 333 · 335 · 5 · BROADWAY · Orders.

p afioat.

By private opinion is that the activity private opinion is that the activity private opinion is that the activity private opinion in the first place he had now to hing the shore, and I am satisfact that had he stopped the wheel reversed the engines the accident the have been avoided.

The Dauntiess finally continued on course to San Francisco after I landed at Bouldin. I have been avoring to recover the bodies, but been unable to locate them up a early hour this morning, and sent to Stockton for assistance, a desire to offer a reward for the tery of the bodies.

VICTIMS WERE RUYERS

shore he, doubtless fearing that the steamer would run him down, swam toward the enter of the river, right into the current.

Pilot O'Neill was at the wheel at the time, Mate Ben Barringer being asleep. The latter was awakened by the commotion that followed the accident, and hastily dressing, he ordered out the lifeboat and had it in the water as soon as possible, in an attempt to make Kent. Kent sunk, however, before the boat could reach_him.

CAPT. M'NEILL'S VERSION.

Capt. Meneill, who was at the wheel when the accident occurred, telephoned the following version to the local officers this morning from San Francisco.

"The Dauntless had been up the Mockelume to Tyler Island and Valentine, where she took on freight, and was coming down the river. When opposite the new cannery at Bouldin I noticed two launches coming up stream. I blew two whistles as a signal for them to pass on the starboard side, the launches answering the signals. Short y afterward I noticed that the boats were headed for the steamer instead of following the signals. Seeing that an accident would occur if they followed their course. I headed the stammer for the bank in an attempt to avoid them and give them a chance to get into the open waits. They condinued coming straight for the steamer, however, and the forward launch Struck the beat just at the gangway. A few seconds before she struck i recognized Kent's voice, who was in the forward boat, also, He was saying. For God's sake, Jack, where are you going?

"When the launches struck, the steamer was simost at a standatill and was merely drifting. The launches struck on the side away from the bonk, expeising and sinking. Kent had jumped before the collision and swam to the open water. In less than four minutes, actual time from the moment we sew an accident was inventible, we had a lifeboat in the water. The crew could hear Kent shouting for help, but it was very dark, and he could only be located by the sound of his voice. The men rowed as hard as they could to reach him, but without avail.

soon, and the Coroner has gone to the

COLLISION ON

Four Men Meet Death in Wreck on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

IA P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NANAIMO (B. C.,) Sept. 15.—Coal trains No. 1 from Ladysmith and No. 10 from Alexandris collided today about two miles fiorth of Ladysmith on the Esquimalt and Nanaime Railway. The trains met on the center of bridge No. 107. The approach to the bridge on both sides is a steep incline bridge No. 101. The approach to the bridge on both sides is a steep incline coming suddenly off the level, the bridge lying at the bottom of the valley. Both trains were badly wrecked, especially No. 1, the engine of which was reduced to scraps. The killed are:

ROBERT FISHER, superintendent of the Alexandria mines.

of the Alexandria mines.

SAMUEL WALTON, engir IA. P. DAY REPORT.]

STOCKTON. Sept. 15.—Three men men drowned and two gasoline haunches sunk, is the result of a collision the small craft had with the steamer Dauntiess of the Union Transportation Company of this city at Bouldin Iriand last night about 10 volock. The dead are:

JACK DOAN, buyer for Wood, Curlis & Co., Sacramento produce dealers.

DAVE KENT, buyer for Henderson. Brown & Co., Sacramento produce dealers.

JACK DAVIS. Sacramento, in the No. 1.

HUGH THOMPSON, fireman.

H. SAUNDERS, brakeman.

The cause of the accident was a misplaced signal. When the engineers skehted each other, as the trains rushed down the incline, they reversed at once and made every effort to bring up, but the impetus was too great, and both smashed together with tremendous force right in the shiddle of the trestle, one train toppling over into the ravine. Pisher and Walton were killed on the spot; the other two died in a few minutes.

COOL STAGE ROBBER.

COOL STAGE ROBBER.

EDITOR HIS ONLY VICTIM.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

NEVADA CITY, Sept. 15.—This afternoon, a four-horse stage, bound from this city to Downieville was held up by a lone highwayman, while ascending the grade one mile and a half above Nigger Tent, twenty-seven miles from here. The robber, who was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, covered L. L. Gaffney, the driver, and the latter at his command, threw out the wooden way box of Wells, Fargo & Company, which was empty, all the treasure aboard being in an iron chest boiled to the bottom of the stage.

The only passenger aboard was W. F. Eschbacher, editor of the Downieville Messenger, en route home from the Native Bons' celebration. Thirty dollars was obtained from him. The robber, who appeared to be perfectly at asse, ordered Eschbacher to remount and bade Geffney drive on. He then disappeared in the forest with the empty treasure box under his arm. The robber was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, wore overalls, a barley sack mask and sacks on his feet.

TRAGEDY IN HOP FIELDS. Quarrel of Pickers Results in a Killing-Murderer is

Being Pursued.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

NILES, Sept. 15.—William Miller fired two shots into the body of J. McFariand at 8 o'clock this morning and instantly killed him, as the result of a row in a hop field over an alleged infringement of rights. The murderer then field. Officers are 'scouring the country in an effort to capture him. The two men, along with others, went to work this morning in a field on adjacent rows.

A few minutes later Miller charged McFariand with picking from his row. Hot words ensued and Miller finally drew a revolver and fired at close quarters twice in rapid succession. The first bullet struck McFariand in the abdomen and the other in the breast. Miller started off across the country before the nlarm could be given. A posse was organized, and the chase begun within an hour. It is betieved that the murderer will be apprehended before night, as the officers have a good description of him.

Nothing is known of either man's previous history or family, but it is said that McFariand has relatives in Oakland. The excitement is intense among the workers in the hop field, and if Miller is brought in during the day the officers may have difficulty in protecting him.

MURDERED FOR THEIR MONEY.

Shocking Tragedy Arouses Guthrie, Ariz .- Mexican Robbers' Crime.

IA. P. DAT REPORT.

PROENIX (Aris...) Sept. 15.—News reached here this morning of a fearful double murder at Guthrie, near Clifton, last Tuesday. While John McGechan and John McBride were asleep at the saloon of the former, a party of Mexicans visited the piace about 3 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of securing a large sum of money believed to be in McGechan's possession.

The sleepers were awakened, and opened fige, but both fell before the builets of the robbers, and were dead when neighbors aroused by the shots came to their assistance. A hat left by one of the assass as furnished a clew and the owner and one other Mexican were arrested and taken to Clifton. It is believed three more are implicated in the murder.

The populace was greatly aroused over the tragedy and a lynching was feared, A guard was set around the prison, and the following day one of the guard, Longfellow Salido, was killed by a bullet from a gun carclessly handled by Manuel Bristlies, another guard. McGechan was formerly of Shasua county, Cal., where he has considerable property, McBride was also a California man.

METHODISTS' BUSY DAY.

METRODISTS' BUSY DAY.
PROCEEDINGS AT PACIFIC GROVE.

Intervention.

Name of Liberty,

England Tired of War.

"In the name of justice and humanity we hereby appeal to all peoples to come to our aid in this supreme moment, and save our country. We commit ourselves



CLOSE DOWN.

Strike Practically

ny Anthracite Miners

Goes into Effect.

Have Quit Work.

COAL MINES

SEPTEMBER 16.

an Uncertainty — Trouble is Apprehended. tty patterns, 12 to 14 colored and latest fact. Sizes 12 to 14. opular waists, to clo

25c to \$2.00. soft fleece under

derwear from whi this city.

Soc. Sweaters, \$1.00 and use, 2 for 25c.
11, 35c.
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Woman garments

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\$1.00 Corsets

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ACTING STRIKE EFFECT.

IA. P. DAY REFORT.

IDELPHIA. Sept. II.—Should be a separate of curation it is possible that sometimes will feel its effects and a separate of the sepa

TS CANCELED.

GRAVE COAL FAMINE. WORST BESULTS ARE PEARED.

WORST RESULTS ARE FEARED.

[A. P. DAT REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Now that the coal market is face to face with a strike in the upper anthracite region, the answer to the question as to whether the miners in the Schuyikill district will strike sympathetically is anxiously awaited. Should the trouble not extend to the Schuyikill mines, a grave coal famine is to be feared, though the collieries there could fully meet the normal demand.

Speaking of the stocks of coal on hand in the Reading company's distributing depots, Vice-President Henderson said that there are 100,000 tons at Port Richmond. The very heaviest shipments from that port have never exceeded that amount in a single month.

While there was no change in the circ.

KEEP COOL AND SOBER.
GOOD ADVICE TO STRIKERS.
(A. P. DAY REPORT.)
SHAMOKIN (Pa.,) Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the executive board of district No. 9, at this place last night, a proclamation was issued to the miners of Northumberland, Schuylkill, Columbia and Dauphin counties, advising them to remain at home next Monday, obey the law, avoid the use of intoxicating liquor, and not to become involved in quarrels of any description. The clergy, business men and public at large are asked to aid in the fight against the operators. The men were advised to be very careful when soliciting miners to refrain from work, and also advised that no one shall be obered.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

STRIKE PROMOTERS EXPLAIN.

IA.P. DAY REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The following statement to the public was issued from the United Mine Workers' beadquarters today:

"In view of the lingering impression that seems to exist in the public mind that we are trying to force the coal companies to recognise the United Mine Workers of America, we desire to state that prior to the offer of arbitration imade by us and before the strike order was issued, we made the following proposition to the coal companies through the services of an intermediary, who voluntarily offered to set in that capacity:

"(1.) That the coal companies meet committees of their own employes in the same town on the same date place and time to be mutually agreed upon."

"(2.) That failing to accept the first proposition, the companies to post notices simultaneously, not inter than September 20; that on and after October 1, the increase in wages asked for be granted, and the other evils compianed of remedied.

"Concerning the proposition to arbitrate, an offer was made by the employes of the coal companies and sent out from Haselton, September 7, and following that, the officers of the United Mine Workers, on behalf of the employes, sent to the agents of each railroad company controlling anthraedic mines, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration.

"The telegrams were sent from Indianapolis at 12:15 Wednesday, September 12, and no answer has yet been received, while the order to atrike would not take effect until Monday, September 17, giving ample time to accept any proposition to arbitrate.

"JOHN MITCHELLI, President."

"The reports of board members and

ing.
The strike in the Jelico, Tenn., district was settled yesterday. About five thousand men have been idle for a good while.

MINE BOSSES ARE FIRM.

WILL NOT YIELD TO STRIKERS.

SCRANTON (Ps..) Sept. is.—The superintendents of the mining companies here were again in conference today. From now on they will meet daily. They have thoroughly reviewed the situation and have determined not to grant any increases in wages and not to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

General Superintendent Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, who is looked upon as the head of the superintendents organization, said today;

"We think the men have been illadvised. We have decided that none of their demands shall be met. Monday morning the blowing of the gongs will call the men to work. Those who respond will be given places and protected. If necessary these men will be placed in one of the central mines for better safety. The supply of stock coal now in sight can meet the morket demands for upward of two weeks. After that there must come a coal famine or the inrush of bituminous coal that will occupy a large part of the anthracite market unless the men now deluged will return to work."

THE STRIKE SEEMS ILL-ADVISED.

IA.P. DAY REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Galvin
Pardee, who has been a coal operator
for thirty-eight years, and is at the
head of the Lattimer & Harwood collieries in the Lehigh region of Lusernes
county, expressess the opinion in an
interview, that the demands made by
the United Mine Workers.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

RUNNING NECK AND NECK

Great Race Between Germany and the United States for Foreign Trade.

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES!

United States are now engaged in a most interesting Fivahr. They are running a race to see which shall by the second nation of the world in the bulk of its foreign trade. They are now neck and neck.

Yesterday the Bureau of Statistics issued its important export table, corrected to Thursday. It shows that the foreign trade of the United States is still growing by leaps and bounds. This is particularly true of exports.

For the eight months ending with August, the Bureau of Statistics reports the following figures:

.....\$ 515,190,433. \$ 564,699,934 792,590,823 915,737,153

.....\$1,307,781,256 \$1,480,447,087

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A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

It comprises: Goerevan, Serapi, Lahore and Amritza Carpets In the smaller sizes we have the silk rugs from Persia, Senna, Kirman, Sedjadis, Iran, Dohkara, Daghestan.

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The Rarest of Persian, Turkish and Indian Rugs

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This Beautiful Display.

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the Coast.

Every one bright and perfect, at CLOSE TO HALF PRICE.

In many cases less than half price. Souvenirs so to speak—more practical than anything else we might give you with which to remember the occasion.

150 Hamadan Rugs,

Right from bonded warehouses.

that sell right along, for from \$13.00 to \$15.50, will go the \$8.00 three Opening days at

100 Carabagh, Shewan, Mossoul and Guenges Rugs, that are worth regularly. \$25,00 to \$35.00, will go the \$15.00 One thing is certain, no one in this section ever had such an opportunity to buy

fine rugs cheap.
We are compelled to limit the selling to

THREE DAYS ONLY. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

The courtesies of the opening days are vours. Come and enjoy them.

last two years no one here knows, but it is believed to have been considerable, though not so much that the United States cannot overtake the German total is one or two years more. "It is worth noting that almost 60 per cent of Germany's foreign trade is imports, while 62 per cent of the foreign trade of the United States is exporta. It is noteworthy, too, that both Germany and the United States are protection countries.

WISCONSIN RIVERS OVERFLOW.

I have had occasion to test the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy in a bad case of dysentery, which was speedly relieved and permanently cured by one-half the contents of a small bottle of that remedy. It is the quickest remedy known to me. J. R. Ables, Ponchstoula, La.—[Adv. THE QUICKEST CURE FOR DYSENTERY.



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cho Santa Clara del Norte near Ventura, which has been farmed as a whole for years, tracts from 10 acres upward.

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Tha

DELMAS SPEAKS.

Los Angeles Democratis
Have a Religi.

Address by the Famous

Frisco Lauyer.

The Response of the Section of t

the sounding phrase, a cheap demonstion of patriotism. I have come to appeal most earnestly to your son, and I hope that within the mod of my voice are not only found mocrats whose allegiance to the ty has been tried and not found nting through many years of strugbut that there are also those memors of the Republican party who, inful to the principles of that party long as they could loyally and hondry spouse them, yot in the present cture have deemed that the deads of their honor and their connec call them to secede from that ty and to join the great army of mocracy, which is marching on to assured victory next November, plause]. And I hope there are also this audience those who belong to Republican party and whose conneces have been but awakened to momentons issues which confront today, and not having yet fully fe up their minds as to the course of the trip in the trip in the course of the trip in the trip in the course of the trip in the course of the trip in the t

within the United States so solled with
the flinging of partison mud that would
dere fling against that majestic and
venerable old age an ascription of anything but the loftiest and purest and
most patriotic motives in this change?

There is none. The vilest sheet that
has been subsidized by a hireling committee in these United States, or by a
corrupt bess has never yet dared utter
corrupt bess has never yet dared utter
one word in impeachment of the purity
of the motives or the loftiness of the
patriotism which had produced in Gov.
Boutwell this change. What then does
it mean? The Times is pleased to as;
it mean? The Times is pleased to say
it at it is but at thin veil under
which the Democracy parades in order
to hide the true issues and to deceive
the people. Loddes and gentlemen,
listen, I pray you, to a few facts upon
that point.

"My love," she said, tremulously, "it
is a weird, uncanny campaign and
demost part with ye?"

Whoth's the matter with ye?"

Whoth's the matter with ye?"

What's the matter with ye?"

Whoth's the matter wi

Within almost a stone's throw of my home in the Valley of Santa Clara, a valley almost as highly favored by nature as is your own beautiful veiley of Los Angeles—within a stone's throw of that home, I say, is one of the great sents of learning of these United States, the Stanford University, and over that university there has presided, from the time its corner-stone was laid and its stately walls and halls were erected, a great teacher of men, a profound student of human events, a philosopher of broad and for-seeing reach of knowledge, President Jordan. (Applause.) Bear in mind that the battle in the bay of Manile had beon fought on the lat day of Manile had beon fought on the lat day of May, 1898. Twenty-five days after that battle, or before the echoes of the victorious cannon of Dewey had crossed over 6000 miles of ocean and had been reverberated on these Pacific shores, President Jordan, standing panopiled with ell the sacred obligations which he held as an instructor of the youth of this State, teacher, student, philosopher, patriot, told these students almost with prophetic knowledge what was and what was to be the great issue which followed our victorious war with Spain, and he said to them: "We have followed the spirit of Washington's address for a hundred years until thomovement of, History has brought us to the parting of the ways. Federalism or imperial'sm, which shall it be?" Was President Jordan, in 1888, as The Los Angeles Times claims, when he uttered these prophetic words, at the head of that institution for the instruction of the youth of the Pacific Coast. seeking a mean political advantage, trying to corrupt the mind of the youth trying to deceive the people of the State as to the true issues which confronted them? [Applause.]

our country.

"The Union began with thirteen States, whose territory extended along a narrow strip bordering on the Atlantic Coean. It now extends from the Atlantic Coean is to the Pacific, and from the Canadian line to Mexico, its natural boundaries. In the course of a little more than a century the population has increased more than tenfold, until today the inhabitants of this great republic number more than 78,000,000, its advance in arts and sciences going hand in hand with increase in population, and its territorial expansion within the limits of its natural boundaries, until it is the greatest remnufacturing nation in the world, eclipsing even England, while its great seats of learning, Harvard, Yale, and on our own Coest, Stanford and Berkeley, equal the world, famed col-

sion. "Burglars? Well, Just you walt—"
He fumbled about in the dark and swore strange oaths beneath his breath.

"Where's that dad-blittered button?" he hissed.
He fell against it accidentally, and the room was flooded with light. Mr. digpaddle snatched up his cane which stood in the corner and glared around for an enemy upon whom to vent the stores of wrath that had been accumulating since his rude awakening. Mrs. Gigpaddle poked her head out from under the bed and looked at Mr. Gigpaddle dimidly.

"Where's yer burglar?" demanded Mr. Gigpaddle. "Produce that dod-gasted purioiner of worldly groods and moth-corrupted treasure! Confront me with the desecrater of my sweet rest, who's responsible for a broken leg and a skinned nose, which the same are the sole property of an individual by the name of Gigpaddle!" Mr. Gigpaddle amend a bit and scare him your head out like that for?" he belowed; "think you're a dad-measly terrapin? Got an idea your burglar is under the bed and that you'll just writhe around a bit and scare him out? Bring him on. I say!" and Mr. Gigpaddle swung his cane above his head, smashing a couple of electricight buibs.

"He—he isn't up here!" faltered Mrs. Gigpaddle; "he's downstairs!"

Mr. Gigpaddle placed his hands upon his knees and bent down until his face was about a foot from that of the rightened Mrs. Gigpaddle, "he continued, "you are a born sleuth! Give ye an air of mystery and a dime novel in your hip pocket and ye'd be a detective agency! Rig ye up with a dark lantern and an electric wire slong your spine and yed make a first-class burglar-alarm! How'd ye' know there was a burglar, hey? Been dreaming?"

"I heard him—" began Mrs. Gigpaddle. Mr. Gigpaddle snorted wrathfully.

"Heard 'im, eh?" he sneered. "Did he telephone up that he was goin to call? Whistle up the speaking-tube? Maybe he sent up his card and waited in the hall until you could have a chance to haul your husband out of bed and break his legs over the dod-gasted furnitus! He's downstairs.

matter whether it's scraped beef or scraped turnips, we'll just let him scrape on and have a good time! Maybe he's scrapin' lint for the hospital corps in the coming Kentucky campaign! P'raps he's scrapin' an ingrowing toe-nail! In any event, Mrs. Gigpaddle; in any event, there was no call for this unseemly demonstration which came so near making a widow of you!" Mr. Gigpaddle selsod the blankets, flung himself victously into bed and wrapped all the covering around him. He snored ostentatiously.



DDS BOBS, pin-feathers and down! This is a campaign the like of which lingers not in the brain-pan of the Eagle's great-great grandfather! How short a time has elapsed since every loyal American, young and old, shouted until the heavens rang, and hurrahed for the Yankee soldier. Now the Eagle looks away from his lofty eyrie and beholds a seething mob, which calls itself a political party, shrieking and tearing its hair and throwing mud at the American fighting man! And the amazing part of it lies in the fact that they call this kind of demonstration "politics"—these hysterical nincompoops who travel around trying to make the action of the army an issue and endeavoring to turn the people against

the action of the army an issue and endeavoring to turn the people against the defenders of the national honor!

Isn't it ridiculous? Isn't it the height of asininity to turn, even in desperation, to such an unpopular thing for a campaign issue?

Dewey was slaughtered. Roosevett's heroic work at San Juan is belittled and jeered at. The noble work of the Yankee soldier in the Philippines is made the subject for thousands of columns of unpatriotic tirade and un-Americanism. Lincoln is dragged from his grave and made to do a stunt in the procession of freaks by the party that disfranchised the very people the Emancipator died to free.

Odds bobs, pin-feathers and down! "Its a weird, uncanny campaign and the "Anti" section smells to heaven of slaughtered truth and mutilated Americanism!

Stand aside, down there, and give

United States has any man tory of the United States has any man, power or party whatever, gone up against the Yankee soldier and come out feeling good over it! Why, even Spain would have more sense. The Anti party will be a sadder and a wiser aggregation a month or two hence, and this Eagle bird will take great pleasure in shrieking down upon them the time-worn but everlastingly true.

trigue and the insane rant of the copperhend.
Here's to the Yankee soldier, and may the "anti" diet sit easy upon his stomach!

Senator Wellington blubbers heart-brokenly because some terrible influence is over the American people to prevent them from bursting a lung in wild and vociferous applause over his shining gems of unpatriotism. People receive his remarks in gloomy silence; hence the wild-eyed Senator is sure there is some malignant power which has chained their tongués and bottled up the supply of patriotic enthusiasm.
Say, did you ever know an American to keep his mouth shut when it seemed good to him to yell? Is there any power on earth that can bilence the tongue

swing and yelling himself hoarse over a good thing?

The Eagle has the Senator figured out; and the result of the arithmetical process is not at all to the eminent spieler's credit. Senator Wellington seems to be afflicted with a desire to beich forth his soul, and he expects people to be delighted with the sight of the abnormal thing. Senator Wellington should be eminently satisfied that people tolerate his rot; but to ask that it be applicated is too much—too much!

BEHIND THE CURTAIN-IV.

[SCENE-A Public Park, where chanced to meet Bryan, Ste

Stevenson: Good morn, my noble friend! I trust the day Breaks for thee filled with the golden light of Blessed hope for our great party's coming Victory, and I do trust that when the People speak 'twill be in tones of thunder At the polls, with tongues of large majorities, With ballous enough for thee and me to Snow forever under the doctrines of McKinleyism, which like white-livered Ghosts do threat us now with dire disaster.

Biyan: Thanks, thanks, my friend! But I must even own My hopes are not as lightsome as I would They were, for the people do not take the Pap I give them, of soft words and honeyed Speech, as greedily as when times were hard And they had no dollars to jingle in Their empty purses, and forsooth I see We must conceive some sophistry, well clothed With plausibility, with which at once To combat the logic of existing Facts which tell of rare prosperity, and Busy Industry with all her wheels a-whir, Moved by the power of plenty. But list! Let's see if we can catch th' temper Of the crowd which here are prating of their Purposes, and of the votes they'll cast when Comes November. Oh, I do fear more the Hydra-headed monster of Distrust, which I see doth eye us and our policy, Than all else that we may have to battle. I fear that we mistook the temper Of the people when we did set up as Our paramount issue th' witless specter Of anti-imperialism, a thing So void of life its bourse do rattle like. A shrunken skeleton's, tossed by long Centuries of decay. But list! What saith The man that's speaking to the crowd beyond us?

Lawyer: I've listened to your talk, my friends, and I Must say I think you much mistaken in

Of anti-imperialism, a thing was abstracted selection; to come by long Centuries of decay. But list! What saith The man that's apeaking to the crowd beyond us?

Lawyer, I've listened to your talk, my friends, and I That you declare that were Bryan elected President no power could be grasp by The man that you declare that were Bryan elected President no power could be grasp by The financial welfare of his country.

Out on such heresy, which to bridle or Saving clause by which to bridle or Savin

and hear bales and bushels of just such oratory; and your Sixth-street orator

power or party whatever, gone up against the Yankee soldier and come out feeling good over it! Why, even Spain would have more sense. The Anti party will be a sadder and a wiser at this Eagle bird will take great pleasure in shrieking down upon them the time-worn but everlastingly true "I told you so!"

Meanwhile the Eagle proposes to go right ahead screaming forth the glory of the flag, the wisdom of our administration and the righteous valor of the Yankee soldier—and may the thunder of his tread continue to command the respect of nations, keep ever bright the starry luster of the flag, and ultimately infuse into the narrow soul of the anti-everything the noble precept that staunch support of your country's arms in time of trouble is more to be lauded than the petty successes of political intirgue and the insane rant of the copperhead.

Here's to the Yankee soldier, and strenusuoly endeavors to correct morning till tak and talk, happy as the content to talk and talk, happy as the cortent to talk and talk, happy as the content to talk and talk, happy as t about their persons. They certainly show much promise for a nation that has but recently been emancipated from the thrails of oriental custom and superstition. To tell the truth, the Eagle has, away down under the point of his left wing, a sort of warm spot for the little brown fellows. A people that sees its own shortcomings and honestly and strenusuoly endeavors to correct them, commands a lot of respect. And they possess the ability to take such good care of themselves! This quality alone goes far toward securing the respect of the world. It is this very quality that has advanced the American nation so many degrees in the last two years. The whole world sees it. The sharp little Japs see it, and they follow our example; but the snail-gaited anti plods along with his nose dragging upon the road of a hundred and fifty years ago, and he doesn't see it!

But he will see it! Oh, yes: forty

dred and fifty years ago, and he doesn't see it!

But he will see it! Oh, yes: forty years from now the a 't will awake; rub his eyes, stare around and give tongue over the scent of the track which the Republican administration is following with so much intelligent assiduity at the present time. And he will whoop and howl and plunge back forty years and drag McKinley into his camp and declare he has discovered a great man. The Republican will smile indulgently. He knew it forty years previously. The wise Jap will wink, and even the stolid Chinaman will grin and say: "Melican Democlat heap muchee diam fooleet" Hore's to the little brown Jap! He has already heaps more of sense than the average antil So says

Shall the ould bir'rd rolled in th' dust? opite o' th' mooney th' wars,

Faith, th' mon that's carried us safely four years, Thro' all iv th' thrisis that we have pass'd through. Can be thrusted agin, widout anny

Auction and Co The Aigle will scrame, an' protict our good name

Pwhile our flag proudly floats o'er our bravest and best.





Poultry, I

Rhoades & N

Cures

PASADENA. legations United for Judge York.

> ly One Change Made in Caucus List.

INDAY, SEPTEMBER 16,

souther

rkham Takes the Place of

Cures Southern California by Towns and Counties!



AUCTION

s, 12 Horses, W Poultry, Etc. R. HORWITZ

NUCTIO

on and Comm

PASADENA. nations United for Judge York.

du One Change Made in Caucus List.

m Takes the Place o Teler-Reception for Americus Club.

New writing paper at Glasscock The leading grocer—W. J. Kelly. Glasscock frames pictures. New fiction at Glasscock's.

ELSINORE. CITIZEN DEAD.

MUCH WATER DEVELOPED.

ANAHEIM BREVITIES.

HIGHLAND,
ORANGE GROWER DEAD,
HIGHLAND, Sept. 15.—TRegular Correspondence.] H. J. Quinan, a wellknown orange grower of East Highland, died this morning. His demise way
somewhat sudden and was due to
heart disease.
HIGHLAND BREVITIES.
The Highland Republican Club will

ahead quietly but surely. As compared with last year, more inches will be developed. Last year's development broke all previous records. There are now in this immediate vicinity five pumping plants nearing completion. Of these the smallest is equipped with a seven-horse-power engine, and is expected to produce thirty-five inches of water. Three of the five have fifteen-horse-power engines, and expect to secure from seventy-five to 100 inches of water. One has a twenty-horse-power engine, and wants 125 inches. Beside these, a half dozen other pumping plants have been put in operation this year. They produce from twenty to sixty inches of water each. Portable pumping plants have also been busy. These attach to the wells of ranchers without plants and pump enough water to tide over the worst part of the season. Eighteen hundred inches is a very conservative estimate of the amount of new water developed in Northern Orange county, exclusive of the oil fields, this year. This includes the expected production of the five new plants. Their wells are completed and each has an abundant stream to draw from. held a meeting this admitted one new memodworth. It was dent the invitation for the the Ventura Street Fair on people will pay the expenses and the cost A supply of cape for club is on its way to well as eighteen officers are coming from the

the A. Brown, sister of W. the street all way conductor, materially from York, Ala., and trip to San Francisco, will winter in Passadena. The winter in Passadena. The Will have the first successary with the work of water at a depth of This is the first successary with the work of water at a depth of the work of water at a depth of the work of water and water in known as the Aldillical tract. The Campona ranch. Lieut. Thaxter of will be the inspector in maining portion of the work of the work

camp. On the suggestion of Henry Ramel, the local camp donated \$20 to SANTA CATALINA ISLAN

Many Thousand Visitors, but No Crimes or Arrests-A Model Place.

The schooner Nellie, Capt. Whitley and son Tom on board, dropped anchor in the bay this noon. The Nellie will be used for freighting the wool of the island over to San Pedro.

A big swordfish, apparently twelve or fifteen feet in length, entertained the beach visitors this morning by its gyrations in the air, leaping almost fis entire length out of the water.

Judge and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell and Miss Ida Selby came over from Camp Whittier this morning and lunched at Hotel Metropole, leaving on the boat for home.

Camp Whittier is only a frinembrance. The girls were taken over indexy after a most successful outing of nearly two weeks, and the samp is being demolished by the men in charge. Mr. and Mrs. Starford, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Heiser and Mr. and Mrs. Starford, and Mrs. Starford and Miss Metie Bonner, who have been staying at the Miramar for the past month, left today for their home in Pasadena today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wright, Mrs. Lutie W. Benton and Master Irving Benton, who have been at the Miramar for the past month, left today for their home in Pasadena. Mr. Wright is a capitalist from Syracuse, N. Y.

Furnished rooms for housekeeping, \$2

ANAHEIM BREVITIES.

The Republican meeting to have been addressed in this city next Wednesday night by Dr. Markbreiter of Chicago has been canceled.

City High School attendance has increased so largely over last year that the rooms occupied are inadequate. Chairs have been placed in asies for pupils. There are now above sixty pupils, No more will be taken. Furnished rooms for housekeeping, \$2.054 per week at Eddy's Terrace.
The Grand View will make special ates for September.
Reduced rates at the Miramar, Ava-

Reduced rates at the Miramar, Avalor SOLDIERS' HOME.

MANY VETERAN VISITORS.

SOLDIERS' HOME, Sept. 15.—[Regular Correspondence.] A delegation of the Southern California Veteran's Association numbering over 250 unexpectably visited the home on Monday, and contributed the home on Monday, and commissary, Maj. Simpson, was taken by surprise, with the help of Lieut. Cramer of the mess hall, and Chef Bolin, an excellent dinner was provided without any apparent fuss. The visitors arrived about 9:30 a.m., and every facility was afforded them for enjoying the day. At 3 p.m. the party left for the camp at Long Beach, very well pleased with the reception accorded them by officers and members of the Pacific Branch.

SOLDIERS HOME BREVITIES.

Miss Frances Cochrane, daughter of MANY VETERAN VISITORS.

sicians are of the opinion that the crisis has passed, and uniess unlooked-for compileations arise, her early recovery is confinently looked for.

Pensions were paid in cash by the treasurer on Thursday for the quarter ended September 4, to the amount of \$42,168.17. In addition to this, something over \$15,000 will be paid in checks to members on furlough, making a total of nearly \$8,000 for this quarter. Hoxes to receive contributions for the relief of sufferers from the Galveston disaster have been placed in the dining-halls, postofice, neadquarters, hospital, canteen, store, Gird's (news agent,) and other prominent points about the home, and it is expected the veterans' showing in this most worthy cause will prove liberal, as is proverbial of "the old soldier."

Mrs. D. O. Meek, impersonator and ventriloquisit, assisted by some young peoble in vocal music, gave a very pleasant entertainment in Memorial Hall on Thursday evening.

John M. Hozia, late coxswain United States navy, is appointed assistant penglon clerk vice Clark, resigned.

Francis P. Kyenan, late Co. D. First Maryland Infantry, is appointed clerk in the hospital, to fill vacancy.

The United Electric Power and Gas Company has a corps of men on the home grounds placing poles for wire, which is to furnish direct current for lighting purposes in the home. It will be several weeks before this will be completed.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

LONG BEACH.

NEW BUILDING PERIOD. NEW BUILDING PERIOD.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 15.—[Regular Correspondence.] Another period of advancement along the building line will follow the summer sesson. The place for three substantial business blocks have passed beyond the contemplative stage, and the construction of two or three others is being considered. The Tabernacle, if not replaced by a larger one, will be altered to furnish greater accommodations. At present

EVERY school book you want is on sale at the Broadway Department Store this week at out price.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY. MESERVE FOR SENATOR.

MESERVE FOR SENATOR.
RIVERSIDE, Sept. 16.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Thirty-ninth District Democratic Senatorial Convention, representing Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange counties, met here this afternoon. James H. Boyd of San Bernardino acted as chairman, and C. W. Barton of Riverside as secretary. F. P. Meserve of Redlands was nominated for Senator without opposition. A Senatorial District Committee was appointed, consisting of J. A. Booth, Orange; C. M. Brown, San Bernardino; C. W. Barton, Riverside.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES. RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

County Superintendent of Schools
Hyatt left yesterday for San Francisco, en route for Humboldt county,
where he will do some work in the
county institute, which opens next
week at Eureka. He will be accompanied by Prof. Starbuck of Stanford,
and Superintendent Wood of the State
office.

office.

Rural free delivery was begun in the San Jacinto district today. Another order abolishes the postoffice at Bowers, and all mail for that place should be addressed to San Jacinto.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Ruby and Miss Ruby are home from Long Beach.
Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Daniels. Mrs. M. J. Twogood and Mrs. P. S. Castleman returned last evening from Long Beach, where they spent the summer.

Room and breakfast, Hotel Rosslyr

THE greatest school book sale on record starts temorrow at the Broadway Dapartment Store, Lee Angeles.

BCHOOL books and school supplies as cheaper at the Broadway Dapartment Stor-tals week than they are any place also.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

BIG CARGO ON THE WAY.

BIG CARGO ON THE WAY.

BAN DIEGO, Sept. 15.—[Regular Correspondence.] The steamer Herodot of the Kosmos line, is scheduled to arrive here within the next twenty-four hours, bringing the largest amount of freight yet landed here hy any of this German company's liners, besides a number of passengers. The Herodot will discharge over one thousand tons of ore concentrates for shipment to smelters at Pueblo, Colo.

DEMOCRATS HOLD FORTH.

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mukes people thin, They need Hos-tetter's Stomach Bitters at once. This medicine will enable the stomach to do its work properly. It fills the half-starved blood vessels with pure blood, promotes assimilation and nutrition and brings back health and strength. It cures stom-ach, liver and kidney troubles. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

"" Nature's Own Medicine.

The fourth quarterly conference for the year was held in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church last evening. Officers of the Epworth League were reported to have been elected as follows: President, J. L. Mack; vice-presidents, S. S. Washburn, Miss Della Wray. Miss Margaret Foster. G. W. Weigal: secretary. Miss Della Wray. Miss Margaret Foster. G. W. Weigal: secretary. Miss Commending the pastorate of Rev. Alfred Inwood, and asking that the annual conference return him to this charge. BAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES, At yesterday's meeting two changes were made in the personnel of the Republican County Central Committee. L. Gooding of Barstow was elected to succeed J. E. Loucks, who resigned. Robert Gray was elected to succeed J. E. Loucks, who resigned. Robert Gray was elected to succeed T. Turvis, from Ontario No. S. who will be out of the county during the campaign.

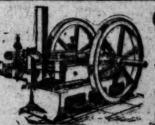
The Highland Orange Growers' Association, which has been operated outside of the exchange, has entered that organization.

Room and breakfast, Hotel Rosslyn, 31.



WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

The only whalesale millinery house in the city. MEYER BEGS., 241-343 S. Hroadway



EASILY CURED.

Hrs. Howard Tarioton Wants Every Lady Reader of this Paper to Know How She Saved Her Son.



The steamers COOS BAY and SONE IN PEDRO for San Francisco via EA





Cheap Pumping.....

Gasoline or Distillate.

214 HP. to 250 HP.

1900 IN CALIFORNIA ALOSS. Hercules Gas Engine Works

Pires and Natoma Sts., San Prantices

10 WOC

Tho

Make

SURBANK-Why Smith Left Home

AT THE THEATERS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY. DOTS AND DASHES.

They gave the names of Reutchell and Bert Carmichael, but them is thought to be the son. W. H. Wright of Colton.

Signed.

Dr. Joseph Wilde has resigned or of Plymouth Congregational. He has been presching for a mtury. He will leave soon for d to settle his brother's estate, hich he will receive a considerm.

Jennie Donahue and her sister, ate McCarthy, of No. 1419 Maple, the former principal of classrochool and the latter principal of ill-street school, returned Satrom their trip to Europe, where we apant their entire valation. Car Collisiem.

Je Heights car and one from the treet car came in for a smashed a a broken railing. The other snot damaged, No one was into track at First and Main at a time yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a a broken railing. The other snot damaged, No one was into track at First and Main at a time yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a a broken railing. The other snot damaged, No one was into track at First and Main at a time yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a a broken railing. The other snot damaged, No one was into track at First and Main at a time yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a broken railing. The other snot damaged, No one was into track at First and Main at a time yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a street during the proprietor's this yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a broken railing. The other snot damaged, No one was into the track at First and Main at a time yesterday afternoon. The treet car came in for a smashed a wery person having clothing of which capare, is notified that it will be thankfully received by Mrz. M. S. Johnson, No. 447 South Broad every person having clothing of which capare is notified that it will be thankfully received by Mrz. M. S. Johnson, No. 447 South Broad every person having clothing of which capare is notified that it will be thankfully received by Mrz. M. S. Johnson, No. 447 South Broad every person hav

Break, Break, Break

Two hundred and fifty sacks on arrivy yesterday morning coal yard of Adolph Guenther of Aliso street.

Pastor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ORR & HINES CO.. UNDERTAKERS.



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The goutte of earth drops of the Third than her mark. We place the special to specially as work of monnent completeness, the seventh of the s This is a season of beautiful styles, new idea novel creations. The designers of Paris have responded to exposition demands with a world of beautiful ideas in Suits, Costumes, Skirts, Coats Jackets and Furs, the very newest and prettiest of which will be shown here tomorrow. It has been a work of months to bring this store to its pres-

A GRAND DIS-PLAY OF THE WORLD'S NEWEST MILLINERY CONCEITS.

Our buyers have returned from the East New goods have been arriving by every train for more than two weeks. We have been busy night and day for the

Fall Opening

To which you are all invited

TOMORROW.

The reputation of "The Marvel" as the most progressive and up-to-date Millinery Store on the Coast will be upheld by the biggest and brightest Millinery show we've ever made.

There will be a wonderful display of Trimmed Hats from Paris, New York and the creations of our own designers. The new shapes, the new colors, the new materials, the new artistic touches are in evidence every flat. The variety is larger than you will see in any two stores in California.

Also, a magnificent exhibit of London Walking Hats im ported direct from Phipps and Atchison. Together with ribbons, chiffons, feathers, dress shapes, etc.

Every woman in Southern California personally and specially invited to be present

THE MARVEL MILLINERY.

24L243 SOUTH BROADWAY.

SOCIETY ENGRAVING Calling Carda, Wedding Invitations, As nouncomenta, Moograms, Create and Address Dies. Hottenberg Building, Address Dies BOUTH SPRING BY

Los Angeles Hay and Wholesale hay. Storage Company.
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DR. CURT TRAPPE



D0. 220. W. Four

THE GRE

Our Credit System



WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1900.

PRICE PER YEAR.... \$2.50 SINGLE COPY.... 5 CENTS

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"THERE'S A CRY FROM MACEDONIA."



Columbia to her people: "Save them 'ere they perish."

So. California Wine Co.,

The Hissin

DAY, SEPTEMBER 16,

Paris have reth a world of Skirts, Coats, and prettiest of w. It has been ere to its preste store for

220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE, though only in its third year, is an established success. It is complete in itself being served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive readin; matter, with numerous criginal illustrations. Among the articles are topics geassesing a strong Californian color and a piquant Southwestern ilaver; historical, Descriptive and Personal Sketches: Frank G. Cargenter's Incomparable letters; Sou' by Sou'west: the Development of the Slepe: Current Literature; Religious Thought: Timely Liticials; Scientific and Solid Subjects; Care of the Human Body. Remance, Fiction, Poetry, Art: Anacoste and Humor; Noted Men at Women; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls: Travel and Accesture; Stories of the Firing Line; Animal Stories; Fresh Pen Interest.

Being complete in themselves, the weekly issues may be saved up by subscribers to be been complete in themselves, the weekly issues may be saved up by subscribers to be a complete in themselves, the weekly issues may be saved up to the subscribers to be a constant of the subscribers to be a constant of the subscribers to the subscribers to be a constant of the subscribers to the the subscri

Being complete in themselves, the weekly issues may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes thirteen numbers each. Each number has from 28 to 12 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the everage size. They will be bound at this office for a moderate exist.

grice. For sale by all newsdealers; price 8 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

MR. CROKER ON POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

N ANOTHER page of this issue will be found an article from the pen of Richard Croker on organization in politics. The subject is one in which Mr. Croker is at te, and his opinions ought to be read with interest. That everyone will agree with him in all his proposition owever, doubtful.

It must be conceded that organization is necessary to s cess in any undertaking, more especially in this end-of-the-century period. The whole history of civilization is the history of the growth of movements of organization.
more advanced human society has become, the more more advanced human society has become, the more effort has been organized, on every hand, and the complexity of organization has increased. Government itself is organiza-

It is likewise true that in all organization there must be leaders. The nature of organization presupposes it. The unorganized only can be homogeneous. Every organism requires a head.

ceded, then, that organization is a nec ceded, also, that organization, as necessary to the success of any movement, is good. But it is well not to confuse the abstract with the concrete, here, and argue that, because organization is good, organizations necessarily are so. Mr. Croker asserts that there can be no bad organization for any length of time. That depends! It depends on how you define "bad" and how you define "length of time." Mr. Croker says that you cannot mislead the people long. A wise man who is dead, a man who was also somewhat of a politician, but more of a statesman, once expressed an opinion on that point; but he was more conservative than Mr. Croker. While he believed that you cannot fool all the people all the time, he admitted that it was perfe tible both to fool some of them all of the time and all of them some of the time. This will appear to most per-sons a more correct statement of the facts. Organizations have undoubtedly existed that even Mr. Croker would be obliged to concede were bad. Some of them have existed for a great length of time. Some of them exist today.

Mr. Croker further considers that the victories of Tam-

many Hall at election have proven that the victories of Tammany Hall at election have proven that the people indorsed that organization. Undoubtedly they prove that some people indorsed it. But what people, and why? These also are questions that are of interest to the discussion.

Mr. Croker claims that Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield were "bosses." It had not occurred to most of us to put it in that way, but possibly they were. In the same sense in ch Mr. Croker is a statesman. And in that same sense Washington and Lincoln were also bosses.

Washington and Lincoln were also bosses.

"As for the leader," continues Mr. Croker, "he cannot live an hour after he ceases to be truly representative; after he ceases to act for the whole body of the people represented by his organization. He must represent his people, or they put him out at once." This is partly true and partly absurdly false. Every leader becomes such because he to some extent supposites or insighter contents. to some extent embodies opinions or principles accepted by those who make him their head. But he may himself have originated those opinions or principles in the minds of his followers, and he may also, once in power, acquire an ascendency never intended to be delegated. And this ascendency may be attained by fair means or foul; it may be the result of personal greatness, of force of character, of an individuality that excites enthusiasm and compels confidence and allegiance, such as was Abraham Lincoln's or it may be the result of careful scheming and unscrupu-lous manipulation of men and money.

But that Mr. Croker is wholly right in one of his propo-sitions will be willingly admitted by those who are actively interested in the progress of methods in politics. Organization might be made a means of advance if good citizens, instead of railing at it, would organize themselves, or enter organizations already existing. Only it must be added that, if good citizens were to enter some of the existing organizations and endeavor to render them of benefit to the coun-

try, these would cease to be; that is, with a majority of good citizens as members, these organisations would be com-pelled so to alter their character as practically to become other organizations. We are of the opinion that Tammany Hall is such an organization.

A CLASSIFICATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

R. DELOS F. WILCOX has a curious article in the current number of the Annals of the American Academy. It is an analysis of the characteristics of about two hundred newspapers published in twenty-one cities of the United States, and a comparative estimate of their intellectual standing. It is hardly probable that everyone would agree with the author's decisions in all cases, but these are at least interesting, the more so as this is the first time so systematic a classification of our daily news literature has been attempted. That the work viewpoint is that of an outsider is manifest in the opinion Dr. Wilcox expresses that a weekly or even monthly paper carefully put together would probably be more wholesome for the most of us than the daily digest of hastily-compiled news. No newspaper man, and, indeed, few men outside newspaper work, could indorse that opinion

Wilcox bases his comparative estimate of the intellectual standing of the newspapers he considers on the proportionate space devoted in each to sporting news, to news of crime and vice, to medical advertisements, to illustrations, to literature proper, to editorial, etc. He con-siders that the rating should depend also on the quality of these different departments. On this basis he reacher e noteworthy conclusions.

New York, he says, for instance, although support represent the news center, the head and front of newsdom, in the United States, stands first in nothing, among the cities compared. It stands second in foreign news; also in news of crime and vice. Boston, the supposed home of cul-ture, stands second in sensational journalism and at the foot of the list in business news. Chicago, on the other hand, stands second in literary news and at the foot of the list in news of crime and vice.

After these remarkable statements, we are not surprised to hear that Philadelphia heads the list in society news; Baltimore and Washington stand next above Boston business news; that is, they stand at the bottom of the list, with only Boston below them. Minneapolis and St. Paul hold the foot of the class on political news. St. Louis and Cincinnati are ranked as the head centers of yellow journalism. Cleveland stands first in respect to foreign news, second in medical advertisements, third in news of bears the high distinction of standing at the head, among

those cities considered in the article, in political news. These estimates are, it must be remembered, bases an average arrived at by considering all the papers belonging to each city; so that no one paper is necessarily condemned or recommended in the condemnation or commendation of its city. Rather the general characteristics of the inhabitants of the city may be regarded as under criticism. The computations have been vory carefully made, and the article is a long and scholarly one. If only for the delectation of newspaper men, whose lives are not too sugar-plummed with amusement, it is to be hoped that this first sociological study of the newspaper will not be the last, even though its conclusions be not of the first value. an average arrived at by considering all the papers belong-

Abram S. Hewitt, former Democratic Mayor of New York Abram S. Hewitt, former Democratic Mayor of New York, has taken issue with Richard Croker, present Democratic boss of New York, with reference to present opportunities of young men for business success. Mr. Croker asserted that the young men have no chance of success under existing conditions. Mr. Hewitt, himself a successful business man, declares that the chances are as good now as they ever were And Mr. Hewitt is undoubtedly right. While the demands of business life are more exacting than formerly, requiring superior qualifications, the means of training to meet these demands has increased correspondingly. Further than this the field for enterprise has been largely extended. This is especially true since the Spanish-American war and the expansion of our interests in and across the Pacific. The earnest, energetic, intelligent young man never, at any time, or in any country, had a better outlook for success in business than he has now in this country.

Our letter from Frank G. Carpenter, printed in this issue, Our letter from Frank G. Carpenter, printed in this issue, is of unusual interest, treating, as it does, of the efforts that are being put forth by the United States for the education of the Filipinoa. Next to maintaining peace, the work of education is the most important which this government has before it in the Philippines. It is therefore most gratifying to know, as Mr. Carpenter informs us, that "every town which has been garrisoned has been given a school," and that "the officers urge the people to open the schoolhouses." In no other way can the condition of the inhabitants of the islands, so long held in the bondage of ignorance, be so effectually improved.

The people of Southern California may well be doubly liberal in their contributions for the sufferers from the storm in Texas, and make their gifts not only a beneficence but a thank-offering, uniting with their sympathy a spirit or gratitude that their homes are in a section not visited by such calamities as that from which the Lone Star State is

[New York Tribune:] If the powers can do no better in China than to loot and to cavish and to murder, they would best get out in short order, and pray that the world may some day forget that they ever went in.

CURRENT EDITORIAL THO

risans Picayune:] A man is a ; he looks like a wise man and a [Boston Globe:] Europeans no langer madiplomatists. They have learned, for lasting is not as green as grass.

[Boston Journal:] The concert in China sumed until the first violins get in tune again. I change were over jealous!

[Anaconda Standard:] We don't know of gold, but the crown of thorns seems to be with the Chinese Empress.

[Denver Post:] The petrified leg of a giacarthed in Pennsylvania. It was probable some prehistoric political campaign.

[Washington Star:] The era of processing making is at hand, and it will be particular vince brass bands and typewriters that the large fictitions.

[New York Mail and Employed Processing New York Mail and Processing N

[New York Mail and Express:] Gov. Was affairs will some day be written in Cuben his bans, as a blessing to a newly-emancipatel provery corner stone of true helpfulness.

rety corner stone of true helpfulness.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch:] If the hottest produced the coolest masculine garment, gained for human comfort. The shirt waist a ably a blessing—if the belt isn't too tight.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] Japan had occan and realizes that its nearest great United States. While no liliance exists be countries, the geographical tie is evident.

A THRILLING RESCUE

A THRILLING RESCUE.

[New York World:] With hundreds chemically back limply in the hansom whose transhad just captured, Policeman Richard O'Cocycle squad rode back up Eighth avenue, at to find the owner. O'Connor is an honor man having received a medal last year for consist in stopping a runaway team. This time had offul stop. The horse was just about to he the stables of its owner when he tore away via and began his career down Eighth avenue. Some to stop him before he got well under had less, as he had nothing by which he could be nor was standing some distance from his we sidewalk of the avenue.

The street was thronged with church goes, a

sidewalk of the avenue.

The street was thronged with church goes, attering of these before the plunging beast for officer's eye. With a running leap he was under way by the time the horse and of thirty-ninth street. At Thirty-eighth street enough for his purpose. He saw there was to cling around the horse's collar, and, watchis he deftly fung himself from his spinning shorse's shoulders. The wheel went to the goes host of threats as they saw him dragged tenaciously to the collar strap. With a suppulled himself up, holding by the ear and may where the thill would support him and waitinto his side. The crowd was thrilled with a his hecoism.

His weight was telling on the horse, and at

his heroism.

His weight was telling on the horse, and all street brother officers and bystanders successful the brave young officer's work. The horse was to the stable, but O'Connor was helped from and placed in an ambulance. He was badly havere many narrow escapes of women and occowds through which the horse dashed. In announced his intention of heading a fund for seward for O'Connor. eward for O'Connor.

THE NIGHT.

The night is the pure soul of the day, its spin See never revealed in the light when the we 'Tis kindred with starlight and silence, head

In the sky—the infinite Vast is unfolded, we The grandeur of space to our vision and God & His feet, they are star-shod, and His path the light

Of the far milky way, which illumines the due As 'twere a signal flung out from Heaveshe sight.

INSPIRATION.

An angel came to me by night, A being pure as morning light; a Within whose deep, transcendent sell There gleamed the writing of Life's

"What is there writ thereon for me?"
I trembling asked—afraid to see—
And scarce believed the words that —
For there to me was given Fame.

My mind returned to where, last sight I sat upon the bank to write A tender yerse about the stream; And how the words came like a dram

scarce believed them all my own; o soft the rhyme, so amouth the im-looked upon the scroll to see; 'Twas part of heaven, and part of im-ELIZABETE 1

The Duchess of Cleveland, mother of Leak one of the most remarkable octogenarians had clety. She officiated as bridesmaid at the Queen Victoria, and can recall every incident that memorable event. Some years ago the lished a voluminous work dealing with all the who can trace their descent from William in the

THE MIDNIGHT

eptember 16, 1900.]

THE WONDROUS SPECTAC FROM THE NORTH

By Rev. T. De Will Talm W E TAKE steamer from Trondhjer

E TAKE steamer from Trondhjes that you will pronounce wrongly you pronounce it, unless you were have for a long while practiced the so. We are sailing for the North Cape, the world, or the Land of the Midnight ith a depressed spirit, for the voyagers is used from those regions did not see the circ. There were clouds and fogs whice ir curtain for the solar exhibition. In a people who go to see the midnight and the solar was the solar exhibition. e people who go to see the midnight su l; and there are thousands of persons it; and there are thousands of persons of the commission performance a failure and a hur im from the North Cape feeling chilly, id in their heads, and they sneeze violent escribing their disappointment. It was tepped aboard the Kong Harold, and if arty had suggested to us another route, a light moon kept more reasonable hours the most kept more reasonable hours the sailed on toward one of the most rap repriences of a lifetime, for we saw the nimes out of the five nights we were in the most day after day goes winding amo mes out of the five nights we were in treamer day after day goes winding amo hich suggest the Thousand Islands or aters, and then among inlets that reminerse and Cayuga, and by waterfalls hink of those of the Yozemite, and by rangled among the crags until the frolick emselves in the sea, and then we go on wered rocks which are great white throump, and our ship's gun startles the seagus, and the echoes of rock which humand when we ask what means that cannot med that we have passed into the Arand up the Jeannette, and has fought whins and the Dr. Kanes and the Demons of the world, and will keep on the company of the great palace of Arctic of the and its keys of crystal are flung downs. ne, and its keys of crystal are flung down reign of eternal frigidity. The Norwald volcanic. It shows that nature has been that any play ball they throw rocks.

It is summer, but all our blankets and to service. Good-by to straw hats and to service. Good-by to straw hats and to service. Good-by to straw hats and to few hours we have passed from June into sith in the integrity of watches and cloci aken. They say it is 9 o'clock and to clock and yet not even a hint of darknes atches cannot be in conspiracy to deceive, he has a watch is looking at it, and all tyree in saying it is ten minutes of midime a great thick cloud drops over the sun. ooo miles through the isles of the great the nd alas! there is a prospect that the mair ppear upon the stage. Having disappoints e disappoint us? We are transfixed wife watching and waiting and hoping and hat we may see what we have come so farw, everybody and everything! Not one coupack, not one throb of the engine, not one of lest it disturb the scene. Look! Turing, dissolving, passing. Aye! They are identified that the stage is the state of the polar sea have become forty said, and all the angels of heauty and see down on ladders divinely lowered, we must of mosaic, and they-look like the imas which trail the white robes of the best pight we looked at it through amoked by was on fire. Enough clouds nearby to stery of flame. Horses of fire and charies through cities of fire. Great masterpic ighty in the gallery of the sky. Sunramied. Niagara of fire. Strange, weird, extacle, smitting all other natural brilliance earching enough, overmastering enough, glore the Eye which never slumbers nor sleeps. It morning sun, and the noonday sun and the never before had we seen and never again midnight sun. From what vats of infinitese colors dipped? A commingling of hue and gold; lavender blending with royal phades of yellow, orange, and canary and lend to the coling into gray, and the gray warmines and sold; lavender blending with royal phades of yellow, orange, and canary and lend cooling into gray, and the gray warmines, but the emerald is soon outdone by it is in some respects the most impressive hole world. Seeing other wonders of nature is

The sun seems disposed to go to bed at at it does not like the wet pillow offered it mind, for you watch, expecting it to his

NT EDITORIAL THOUGH

(September I

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

THE WONDROUS SPECTACLE SEEN FROM THE NORTH.

By Rev. T. De Will Talmage, D.D.

TE TAKE steamer from Trondhjem, a proper name that you will pronounce wrongly whichever way you pronounce it, unless you were born in Norway, for a long while practiced the strange accentua-We are sailing for the North Cape, or the north end rid, or the Land of the Midnight Sun. We start depressed spirit, for the voyagers who have just re-from those regions did not see the wonderful spec-There were clouds and fogs which would not lift tortain for the solar exhibition. Indeed, the most of sople who go to see the midnight sun never see it at and there are thousands of persons who think that and there are thousands of persons who think that sied performance a failure and a humbug. They refuse the North Cape feeling chilly, and with a had in their heads, and they aneese violently while they are think their disappointment. It was raining as we think their disappointment. It was raining as we said about the Kong Harold, and if any one of the had suggrested to us another route, and that the midnight most kept more reasonable hours than the midnight we would have changed our itinerary. But fertunately midd on toward one of the most rapt and entrancing minutes of a lifetime, for we saw the midnight sun four set of the five nightly we were in the Arctica. Our at of the five nights we were in the Arctics. Our day after day goes winding among the islands ongest the Thousand Islands of the American and then among inlets that remind us of Lake and Cayuga, and by waterfalls which make you of those of the Yozemite, and by mountain torrents meng the crags until the frolicking liquids fling is the sea, and then we go on between snow-ocks which are great white thrones of luster and doer ship's gun startles the seagulle by the miles of rock which human foot never trod, we ask what means that cannonade we are in-at we have passed into the Arctic Sea, which that we have passed into the Arctic Sea, which up the Jeannette, and has fought back the John is and the Dr. Kanes and the De Longs and the of the world, and will keep on defying the exitil the great palace of Arctic cold will be left its keys of crystal are flung down for the peace of eternal frigidity. The Norway coast is wild make. It shows that nature has been in paroxysm. It was play ball they throw rocks.

mer, but all our blankets and furs are brought.

Good-by to straw hats and thin shawls. In
we have passed from June into November. Our
integrity of watches and clocks is very much the hears we have passed riom june into inversions. They say it is 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock and 11 field and 12 field and 11 field and 12 fi

stramer has moved out of the Fjord into the open it acthing may hinder our view. The shimmering of the polar sea have become forty miles of richest and all the angels of beauty and splendor having and all the angels of beauty and splendor having som an ladders divinely lowered, walk those paveeff messic, and they look like the floor of heaven which trail the white robes of the beatific. The sun right we looked at it through smoked glasses. The so on fice. Enough clouds nearby to make an upof flame. Horses of fire and chariots of fice rollmugh cities of fire. Great masterpiece of the Alin the gallery of the sky. Sunrise and sunset
in the gallery of the sky. Surrise and sunset
in the gallery of the sky. Surrise and sunset
is miting all other natural brilliance into nihility. Riagars of five. Strange, weira, overwheiming a mining all other natural brilliance into nihility. The genough, overmastering enough, glorious enough to Eye which never slumbers nor sleeps. We had seen ming sun, and the noonday sun and the setting sun, or before had we seen and never again will we see hight sun. From what vats of infinite beauty were best dipped? A commingling of hues to be found arcess on no other sky and on no other sea, amber di; lavender blending with royal purple; all the dyellow, crange, and canary and lemon; all shades a turqueise and sapphire and navy and marine and all shades of green, olive and myrtle and Nile; all of yellow, orange, and canary and lemon; all shades ing into gray, and the gray warming into ruby. The methyst seems about to triumph until emerald aphat the emerald is soon outdone by the carbuncle. In same respects the most impressive scene in the world. Seeing other wonders of nature you say they this or like that. The Alps are like the Sierra is, the Rhine is like the Hudson, Leet Katrine is like that the midnight cun is unlike anything. As there smiting all other natural brilliance into nihility me "Last Judgment," by Michael Angelo in the Gallery, and only one "Sistine Madonna" in Dressey, and go to those places we must if we would not we must go to the north end of the world to burning and deific glory of the midnight sun. ng. As then

wems disposed to go to bed at the right time, and like the wet pillow offered it, or it changes for you watch, expecting it to hide beneath the

wave. But no! Like unto its behavior in Joshua's time, it seems to stand still. Afterward it begins to rise. It banishes the night. It forbids the moon and stars to appear. These lesser lights seem to say: "There is no use in our shining, for the sun does enough of that for all." Victory of light over darkness! The shadows told to go and hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth!

Illustrated Magazine Section.

But do not think that it is easy to climb the North Cape—the rock at the jumping-off place of the world. I advise none to undertake it unless they be strong of limb and lung and heart. From the steamer you push off in a small boat, and after ten minutes' rowing reach the foot of the rock, which, according to the guide-book, is 1000 feet high, or a much better place. There is no night there. But in but by the unanimous opinion of those who climb it, about three thousand feet high. We were not surprised to find a seemingly athletic man give it up and seturn to the boat. but by the unanimous opinion of those who climb it, about three thousand feet high. We were not surprised to find a

in New York, and why should you seek your pillow at all? Nothing but force of resolution, and a rehearsal of sanitary, law, and an extemporaneous discourse on the uses of sleep can send you to your statesoon, and, reaching it, you find the place flooded with light and all the scene proposing activity instead of somnolence. The result is that many people come down from the North Cape nervous wrecks. They have acquired an insomnia which only weeks of regular habits can extirpate. With what joy we welcomed the night after we had come down into lower latitudes! Oh, the practical uses of the night! Shadows as important as the sunshine. Midnight as useful as the midmoon. We may say of the polar seas which we visited as it was said of a much better place. 'There is no night there.' But in the one case it was descriptive of a perpetual joy, for there



(1.) THE NORTH CAPE, ACTUAL PHOTO OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. (2.) A GROUP OF LAPS IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Up and up, slipping and sliding, now holding on to a rock, new to a rope, till you come to a stretch of deep snow afferding you no solid place for a foothold, and along by precipices, where the climbers are warned not to look down if they become dissy at great heights. The most of the ladies got fast in the snow, and would have been there yet, but for the gallantry of those who had them in charge. After you feel you have almost reached the top, some encouraging soul will tell you that the worst is yet to come. But you cannot stop there, and so you keep going on and up until you reach the top of Cape North, and find that you have at least a mile to walk before you come to a place of shelter and the points celebrated in stone for the visits of William II. of Germany and Oscar II. of Sweden. There again you see the midnight sun. But the descent is much again you see the midnight sun. But the descent is much more difficult than the ascent, and by the time you reach more diment than the ascent, and y the steamer you are disposed to say: "I would not have not take it again for ten.'

But the most trying thing in all the journey to the Land of the Midnight Sun is the perpetual light. There is no suggestion of retirement. You stay up until 12 o'clock to see the wonder in the heavens, and you are so thrilled with the scene—if you have any soul in you—that you must talk it over until z er 2 o'clock in the morning, and at that bour it is as bright as 12 o'clock at noon in Washington or

Yet these polar regions have as many ceasons of darkness as seasons of light. From the 23d of September untill the 23d of March it is continuous night. The inhabitants long for the morning. Lanterns and candles below, moon and stars above are the only alleviations. Think of it! midnight through all of October, all of November, all of December, all of January, all of February, and most of March. I wonder if the roosters know when to crow. I wonder if the sleepers know when to rise. I wonder if imbecility and unhealth of all sorts are not the result. Thank God all ye who live in latitudes where the days and nights are not so long. Light for enough hours to do our work. Darkness for enough hours to favor refreshing unconsciousness. Let all who live in the temperate zone rejoice in the place of their habitation.

On our way down from the North Cape it was Fourth of July, and the anniversary of American independence was celebrated. The captain of our ship, a Norwegian, himself genial as a bank of honeysuckle, decorated the dining table with American flags. We all sang the "Star Spangled Ban-ner," that is, as much of it as we could remember, all joining in the first line, half of us joining in the second line, two or three voices in the third line, but the last voice gave out in the fourth line, and then we hummed a note or two, and then we all quit, but when our music failed we burst into a chorus of patriotic laughter which saved the occasion from embarrass

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So. California Wine Co., Mexican dollar to less than 60 certs, and the property of its peoples is now measured by these half-dollar coins, suffering great depreciation. Japan a

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China's Street Entertainments and Her Drama.

BIRTHPLACE OF PUNCH AND JUDY.

CURIOUS AMUSEMENTS THAT ARE ENJOYED IN

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

By a Special Contributor.

To THINK that Punch was a Chinaman! There is no reason for doubting it, for who, ever heard of a Chinaman in China adopting a custom or appropriating an idea belonging to a foreigner (unless he was compelled to, much less stealing the sentiments of a raree-show? But we first hear of Punch and Judy in China, and we see them there everywhere. Call it what you may, a Punch

trials by the collar and flowing trousers and pitched him below, adroitly holding on to his queue. When the earthusiastic audience had contributed a few cash Madam Judy, with a saucy tip of her head and a sudden jerk of her wrist, landed her perverse spouse in the midst of a series of somersaults at the other end of the stage to find that he had been transformed into an official of high degree, and for daring to hold him by the queue and to subject him to such indignities, poor Judy was made to carry heavy burdens and place them at his feet, kowtowing every step and bumping her poor little face until it was very much the worse for kowtows.

This little Punch and Judy show was carried about in a small box, and the performer stood upon a stool, and

held the box, it being supported by a stray neck. He was enveloped in a cotton hag fars up over his head. In the front of the hag the stage, the whole thing hardly a yard was collected the cash and explained the performing the stage, the whole thing hardly a yard wasn collected the cash and explained the performing the stage assisting the springs in performing the Besides the common little Punch and July everywhere there are frequently other street in the same line, who can afford a band, all a and a genteel-looking outfit, box, stage, letter whatever you have a mind to call it, with quite stage and commodious apartments for he wife. These showmen generally select denish for their performances, and follow in the was restivals, and on feast days ply their trade who vigor, just as do similar institutions in other. These automaton figures have been an estatement of the Celestials since such a remote time is no ferreting out their origin. Italy for claimed it as her show, and it is said that a clapulcinella, attracted attention to his stock by with tiny figures, but it was his appropriate scintillating wit that made him the center action, and he deserted his chickens to become raree-chow. The Italian for little chicken, have been the origin of the catchy name of The street performances of China cannot belevating, and rarely entertaining; for they puerile. Frequently the crowded streets are performances, and the performances could make their importunate solicitations for contributions. For farcical comedy and regular horse-play, today at vaudeville theaters the world over legitimate theatrical performances could make the Flowery Kingdom, and these are generally with some temple, and the entertainments collectation in honor of the god before whome are exhibited. The priests give the performance ing their helpers around with a subscription all the money possible. Then they here the strolling performers that the funds will surprise the performance of the performance of the performance of the performance of the performa



CONE FROM THE SPECTACLE OF "THE SUN AND MOON."

and Judy show, a raree-show, a puppet show, or give it the more aristocratic sounding name of Punchinello or Fancini, as they do in Italy, but it is all the same; a row of automaton figures, bending, bowing, fighting and screaming in high falsetto voices, with sudden disappearance from the astonished view of the beholder, only to ceappear through some trap door and strut complacently across the the astonished view of the beholder, only to ceappear through some trap door and strut complacently across the stage as though nothing had happened, and then for the performance to begin again for the fifth or sixth time, or just as often as a penny or cash is contributed by the enthusiastic audience. Who has not in youth experienced the delights of a Punch and Judy show? Who has not wondered how the cute little Punch and his dear little wife ever made such queer motions, to find later that their joints were assisted by springs. But nothing daunted by such a discovery, we immediately insisted upon further investigation, and wanted to know how much Punch and Judy could do without springs?

That same spirit of investigation consumes even the older beholder when he suddenly comes upon his former delight in the festive garb of a Chinaman, dressed in holiday costume, and probably doing a kowtow or having a game of tsoi-mo', where the tiny fingers double under, and then a general mi-understanding occurs and a universal fight holds your intense interest, just as when you were a boy. And even then you want to know how the Chinamen build their Punch and Judy. They are made with springs. Our first sight of our old-time friends was just as Mistress Judy was pounding poor hen-pecked Punch; she belabored his head and generally battered his small body, when suddenly the strong-minded lady stized the partner of her



AN ITINERANT DOCTOR AT TIEN-SING.



RAREE SHOW AT LIN-SIN-CHOO.

but sheds for the accommodation of immembenstructed. The building of these sheds separate branch of the carpenter's trade. A accommodate 2000 persons can be built in a fitted and joined and covered with mats a about the only thing wasted in removing it of ratten that bind the mats to the posts covers the stage, in front of which are three furnished with seats, for the subscribers and to reserved seats. Little or no scenery is formance rests wholly upon the ability of the good Chinese plays are sometimes to be negles, San Francisco er Portland. One, it where, was given in the Pavilion in this city of the Belgian hare show.

The acting of the Chinese is chiefly pantoniand then a recitation in high falsetto voic deemed necessary is order to fully enlights. The strolling players in China form themselved money, and assume such high-sounding arrious and Dazzling Company, "High and repauy, performing the Gorgeous Spectacle of Moon," and thus go forth to conquer their This spectacle of the Sun and Moon is seepopular plays that has ever been given in land. The gorgeously-embroidered costume seem strangely out of keeping with the gross of their faces and their strange bouncing over the stage in frog-like leaps, followed by a tion, apparently intended to represent the Cas they keep pace in the heavens. The Sas arrayed in glorious robes of sun-hue yelles,

esentative of the earth thrusts a huge mee, as if to say, "Here's the sun, be did not of heaven!" The lady moon is repland fevolves properly around the magnizacity of adoring orb.

The rantomime includes a personific who is accompanied in his leaps and bout by cymbal and drum peals and flashes and vivid, all made on the stage before to the audience.

y cymbal and drum peals and saccessed vivid, all made on the stage before the audience.

The play is rather interesting in its The play is rather interesting in its The play is rather interposition of a wood nymph, or and is so joyously happy that he douisely that too much happiness foretel sid. A wicked courtier, dressed in a trated the heavenly abode, and, worse stage before the astonished beholders' is the inclosed apartments of the ladies of creams and lamentations seises the ignebly by the heels and pitches him is interested in the content of the stage. He forthwished with the other side of the stage. He forthwished the world and seeking seclusion in In selecting his successor he is clewinguenced by a crafty woman, and the numskull. No sooner is the selection in the world one successor he is clewinguenced by a crafty woman, and the numskull. No sooner is the selection in the keep of the selection is the selection in the world one not know enough to rejoice who does not know enough to rejoice who closes the apectacle with me the audience is unable to decide wheth the cry with him.

the audience is unable to decide who to cry with him.

Should the performance of the Spe Moon continue several days, as theat China generally do, a sequel is son pantomimic, mystic style of drama will evinced by their delight in nections, Tien-Tsin abounds in conjurent under the peoplet land of credulity and superstitivitially no certificated doctors nor at the towns swarm with quack directions drugs, and fakers selligizated to the peoplet land of credulity and superstitivitially no certificated doctors nor at the towns swarm with quack directions drugs, and fakers selligizated to the selligization of the selli

WOMEN OF NOTE

n, the Japanese wife of Sir Edwin one of the most popular hostesses is English with only a slight access e. Patti has for some time held the t sum that has been earned in a ye ighest total for twelve months is 63 Duchess of Edinburgh, as the voburg is still familiarly called in E beloved by her servants. As the has been looked upon as proud an who serve her she has always be of mistreasure.

liss Grace McKinley, niece of the Pr a 4 famous echool for young women year ago. It is now announced that hat institution as a teacher, and Mi sination to take up a career as a teac warmly applauded by all her friend

Queen Victoria as a singer could have professional world. She had a chareice, which was cultivated to the utilache, who for eighteen years was h Mrs. Fannic Lamar Rankin was chosen a sixty of the annual convention of wholes not in Chicago September 15. This is that she has been selected for this duty, true of the State have been well satisfied harge of their commission. She is the only at

The Princesh Alice of Monaco, who is now cause she is seeking a legal separation from the only woman of American birth who had at the court of St. James, of the Quality as a lady of sovereign rank. She we Orleans, the daughter of Michael Heine, a sception of the Prince and his wife by Qua on a pledge that the Prince would not realing establishment at Monte Carlo, but itself a couple of years ago.

er Drama.

ing supported by a strap ab eloped in a cotton hag from his a In the front of the hag was an a thing hardly a yard square. Ou ad explained the performance, who ask, himself covered up in the bar, the springs in performing their designs. m little Punch and Judy the frequently other street enters no can afford a band, all in one particular to the particular to t figures have been an established as tals since such a remote time that a tals since such a remote time that a their origin. Italy for a long of how, and it is said that a chicken we d attention to his stock by making a appropriate calls tres have been an established a d attention to his stock by making but it was his appropriate calling at made him the center of street at the center of street at the center of street at the center of th and regular horse-play, such theaters the world over, the

performances could supply a few permanent theater beild m, and these are generally es he pricate give the performance, a around with a subscription blas sasible. Then they hire the beg on that the funds will supply, an always sure to be a financial paid for before hand, all the metallicity performance.



contains of the earth thrusts a huge disc at the audicon, as if to any, "Here's the sun, be dumfounded, it's the
magnetic of heaven?" The lady moon is represented by a boy,
as receive properly around the magnificent sun in her
pacity of adecing orb.
The pastemine includes a personia

seity of aforing orb.

The pastemime includes a personification of Thunder, is accompanied in his leaps and bounds over the stage ormhol and drum peals and flashes of lightning, weird wirld, all made on the stage before the wondering gaze

of the audience.
The play is rather interesting in itself. A monarch of this has been transported to the realms about the column about the col The play is rather interesting in itself. A monarch of Cim has been transported to the realms above, through the interpetition of a wood nymph, or some of his herbs, as is so joyously happy that he doubts all felicity, bearing that too much happiness foretells evil. For him it all a wicked courtier, dressed in a tiger's skin, penetrate the heavenly abode, and, worse still, there on the stage before the astonished beholders' gaze, he rushes into the inclessed apartments of the ladies of the Sun and amid armos and lamentations seizes the heir apparent most inside by the heels and pitches him into the moat. Two iders waddle demurely over to His Majesty, the Emperor, all avives him of the catastrophe that has just occurred on the other side of the stage. He forthwith announces to the other side of the stage. He forthwith announces to the other side of the stage with the world and seeking seclusion in a monastery.

In selecting his successor he is cleverly, though boldly, heaved by a crafty woman, and through her selects a makell. No sooner is the selection made than the poor with heavet of the spectacle with moans and wails, and it affines is unable to decide whether to be amused or any with him.

if the performance of the Spectacle of the Sun and stisue several days, as theatrical performances in metally do, a sequel is sometimes added. The mic, mystic style of drama suits the Chinese, as is by their delight in necromancy. In rational Tain abounds in conjurers and fake doctors. It nowledged that their sleight-of-hand performacknowledged that their sieignt-or-hand performand ability to delude the people are wonderful. In all of credulity and superstition, where there are two certificated doctors nor any medical institutions, was swarm with quack doctors, hawking their less drugs, and fakers selling antidotes for all remedies for all accidents, and cures for all ills. remedies for all accidents, and cures for all ills.

wily tongue he dilates upon the virtues of his
for make bites, and then to prove the efficacy of
cine he helds a ball of the remedy to the cerpent,
f in diagust the snake turns its head and moves
The doctor applies the medicine to his own hands,
neck, and then gives an exhibition of how percan handle even the dangerous cobra capella withtring wounds, so long as he is protected by his
a medicine. He repeatedly demonstrates to his inaudience that the rettile retains its news to inandlesse that the reptile retains its power to in-sy, by allowing it to attack a piece of soft wood, biting the poison fresh from its fangs to the aston-When the snake is completely exhausted faker pretends to swallow the snake. Next his sleeve only to draw it forth from some as create consternation and greater All the while he is talking and setting forth the his casts halls. At the close of each performance, needles to say, very extensive sales of little the statisting price.

[Operatabled, 1903, by Harry Forbes.]

WOMEN OF NOTE.

se wife of Sir Edwin Arnold, has bemost popular hostesses in London. with only a slight accent.

atti has for some time held the record for the m that has been earned in a year by a woman. It total for twelve months is \$350,000.

some sixty years since the Baroness Burdett-sherited her great fortune, and in that time it is d she has distributed in charity at least \$5,000,000. buchess of Edinburgh, as the widow of the Duke bloved by her servants. As the daughter of a Crar n been looked upon as proud and haughty, but to who serve her she has always been the kindest and

Grace McKinley, nisce of the President, graduated famous school for young women at Holyoke, Mass., aga. It is now announced that she will go back to stitution as a teacher, and Miss McKinley's detern to take up a career as a teacher of young women

Victeria as a singer could have held her own in fessional world. She had a charming mezzo-soprano which was cultivated to the utmost by Signor La-who for eighteen years was her teacher. A good and musician, the Queen played the pianoforte exand could read music well at sight.

A France Lamar Rankin was chosen as delegate from a to the annual convention of wholesale druggists to in Chicago September 15. This is the second time the has been selected for this duty, and the drug of the State have been well satisfied with her dissection of their commission. She is the only woman dele-

the is seeking a legal separation from her husband, only woman of American birth who has been recogat the court of St. James, of the Quirinal and of as a lady of sovereign rank. She was born in deans, the daughter of Michael Heine, a banker. The of the Prince and his wife by Queen Victoria a pledge that the Prince would not renew his gammablishment at Monte Carlo, but he broke this a couple of years ago.

DEFENDS THE MACHINE.

A FAMOUS POLITICIAN WRITES OF ORGANIZATION IN POLITICS.

By a Special Contributor.

RGANIZATION in politics is just as essential to the moral welfare of the community as organization in religion. If there were no political organization, there would be no government. Anarchy would ensue. In an auto-cratic country, where the people have no rights and no voice in the government, there is no need of political organization, but where there is anything approaching popular government there must of necessity be parties, and if there are parties there must be fundamental organization. Theorists and a certain class of newspapers are perpetually crying out against the "organization" and "leaders." The practical man and the truly thoughtful citizen takes no part in this clamor. He knows that the "organization" is the true representative of the people, good or bad, as they choose to make it. And right here let me say, there can be no bad "organization" for any length of time. Let it be show that the "organization," whether it be Democratic, Repub lican, Populistic, or what you will, is corrupt, and it will be overthrown so quickly and completely that the most rabid organization man must be satisfied. The people are misled for any length of time. And, on the other hand, they are not to be fooled into a condemnation of organization by the absurd clamor of theorists, nor yet by he chicanery of the people on the other side.

I know of no better illustration of this than we have had

in New York. Tammany Hall has been the subject of "in-



RICHARD CROKER.

vestigation" and attack from a dozen quarters. All sorts of efforts were made to prove that there was corruption.

There was a great throwing of dust, but the eyes of the
people remained wide open. They could see nothing of the bugaboo raised by the opposition, and by the men and the publications who are "against the organization" on general principles, who want to tear down, but have nothing better that they can build up. Well, then, in the face of all this clamor the great body of the people remained cool and critical. When election time came, the time when the question went before the jury of voters, the Tammany ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. Now, that would have been impossible, as absolutely impossible as a flight to the moon, if the organization had been corrupt. No politician on earth, no set of politicians, can influence the great body of people on a vital issue. When such issues rise, the people do their own thinking; and they do their own voting all the time. A bad organization is certain of death and annihilation. How many organizations that were not fruly representative have come and gone in New York. Those things regulate themselves just as certainly as the tides regulate the rise and fall of the buoys that mark the shoal places in our harbors.

It is a mere matter of detail. The great unlying prin-It is a mere matter of detail. The great uniying prin-ciple, the necessity for organization, is not disturbed nor affected by the coming and going of any particular politi-cal body, no matter what is its name. Nor is the principle of true popular representation affected. On the contracy, the passing away of a political body merely proves this principle, for it is only when it ceases to be representative

that an organization dies.

And as for the leader, he cannot live an hour after he ceases to be truly representative, after he ceases to act for the whole body of the people represented by his organiza-tion. Such power as he wields is dependent entirely on his representative qualities. If a man is elected or appointed to an ordinary political office, his tenure is absolute, his status fixed. He cannot be disturbed no matter what he does, as long as he obeys the law and performs the duties of his office. But the political leader, or "boss," if you will, holds by an intangible power. He must represent people or they put him out at once. Let him cease to be acceptable to his organization, and he ceases to live, politically. Gladstone was a "boss," Beaconsfield was a "boss." As they represented the desires of their people they re-

mained in power. When they no longer represented public sentiment, they went out of power. So it is with us here. Our leaders amount to something just as long as they cepresent the people's wishes. When they don't, the people kill them off.

This being so, the political organization and the political leader represent in the most concentrated form the great body of people. What would become of our political freedom if we did away with party organization? How would we maintain popular government? What machinery could we substitute for our present organization? They are the foundation of our entire system. The thing for good citizens to do is not to clamor against organizations, but to become part of them. The scheme is thoroughly equitable, and under our primary laws the machinery of the organization may be controlled absolutely by the people. Every good citizen ought to be a politician. Without the politiian affairs with us would soon develop into a woeful condition. Chacs would result if all the politicians would drop out all of a sudden. Nothing more serious could possibly happen. Just imagine, if you can, the result. The orzation starts the whole machinery of the franchise. Blot out the organization and there would be no primaries, no conventions, no nominations, no elections. The Utopian condition dreamed of when the people are to make their nominations and hold their elections direct without the organization is about as remote as anything well can be. RICHARD CROKER.

MEN OF NOTE.

After the civil war he became an officer in the regular army. Gen. Bell performed distinguished service war with Spain.

Guy M. Walker, who has been made official interpreter to Gen. Chaffee, is a son of the Rev. W. F. Walker, for many years a missionary in China.

Rider Haggard, the novelist, is trying to have all English missionaries trained as athletes, since nothing, he says, so impresses the savage as strength and agility.

Among those who accompanied the new Japanese Minister to Washington was Mr. Yamada, a prominent young Judge of Tokio, who will remain in Philadelphia the com-

The government of Queensland, Australia, has engaged Dr. Maxwell, the famous sugar expert of Honolulu, for five years' service on the Food Commission, at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

King Leopold of Belgium, who has been a life-long patron of gardening, has donated the whole of his real estate in that country for parks and pleasure grounds for the people forever.

Sir Thomas Lipton has started a new enterprise. He is trying to organize the Australian wine trade with a view to pressing the colonial wines on the British public as he did the Ceylon teas.

Prof. Gegenbaur, who has done more for the Darwinian theory of evolution than any other German excepting Prof. Haeckel, has resigned his professorship of comparative anatomy at Heidelberg, where he has taught since 1878. He is 73 years old.

Hans Hohl, a German, of Appleton, Wis., recently swam across Lake Winnebago, a distance of nine miles. Hohl has frequently gone distances of three and four miles, but this trip is the longest he has ever attempted in this country. Hohl is a native of Saxony, Germany, and is 27 years old.

Lord Wantage emphatically protests against the admission of women to the new rifle clubs now in course of for-mation in England. The idea is ridiculous, he says, and, what is more, he even suggests that it would reduce the "great game of national defense" to the level of golf or tennis if once women joined in it.

Brig.-Gen. Bell, the new Provost Marshal of Manila, began his career as a soldier in 1862 as a lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. For his courageous bearing during the battle of the Wilderness he received the brevet of captain, and he was breveted major for "gallant and meritorious services" in the battle of Reams Station.

Adna A. Treat of Denver says that he is the oldest Mason the United States. He was born in Hartford, Ct., on April 8, 1797, and became a Mason at Troy, N. Y., in 1823. of a committee of Masons appointed to receive Gen. Lafayette when he visited Troy in 1824. Treat is remarkably well preserved. He smokes in mod-eration, but does not drink alcoholic beverages of any

An aide-de-camp of King Humbert says he never saw the King angry but once. The aide was then at a dinner in the role of the officer whom the Queen always kept at hand to make a fourteenth at the table if necessary, and arose to prevent the sitting of thirteen when a lady was obliged to leave the room. The King angrily insisted that the aide keep his seat, as the superstition

Robert Burns-Begg, who recently died at Kinross, Scotland, was a grand-nephew of Robert Burns, being a grand-son of Isobel Burns, sister of the Scottish national poet. He son or isoner surns, sister of the Scottish national poet. He belonged to the legal profession, and was for more than twenty years sheriff clerk of the county of Kinross; he also held several other important public appointments in the county. Besides being a frequent contributor to the press, he was the author v. at the," "The Lochleven Angler," and some other books. In politics he was a stanch Conservative.

WHAT, INDEED!

[Chicago Tribune:] "Did you go to preaching this morn-

ing, Jack?"
"Aye, sir, but when I heard the landlubber who was preachin' say 'Ye can't sarve on a two-master' I got up an' kem out. What does he know about ships?"

So. California Wine Co., Mexican dollar to less than 60 cerits, and the property of its peoples is now steel steamships has been very profit-and the property of its peoples is now steel steamships has been very profit-and by these half-dollar coins, suffering great depreciation. Japan a harvest for these foreign-owned ships.

The E [New World:] L WOR

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OUR BEAUTY SPOTS. SOME ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN THE PARKS OF LOS ANGELES.

By a Special Contributor.

NATURE has done much for Los Angeles; but Nature and man together have done much more in giving the city some of the finest parks in the world. Here are more than a dozen of the prettiest, daintiest, and most luxuriant places of rest and recreation that can be found this side of the pearly gates.

Here, where man may live out of doors twelve months in the year, here, if anywhere, there should be places pro-vided for quiet lovemaking and secluded gatherings of

vided for quiet lovemaking and secluded gatherings of friends, as well as for congregations of the more gregarious. What a home this is for those who love to be in the fresh air; what a haven for delicate people and children; yet, the facilities are not less for those who are more robust.

Estatern tourists copped down at Hollenbeck Park ask:

"Is this the Los Angeles River?" when they see the beautiful winding lake so picturesquely lying in its bed of soft green vocdure. The park itself contains thirty-three acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. One-half of this was given by Mrs. Hollenbeck, and the other by W. H. Workman. It has been open to the public for over five years, and it is needless to say, the opening has been made good use of, both by tourists and those living in the city. Shut in by its beautiful green terraces and beds of helio-

scratched in return. The snuggling goes on serenely for awhile, when it changes to playful scolding, then a scramble

awhile, when it changes to playful scolding, then a scramble and flight.

Beautiful mandarin male ducks sail serencly upon the miniature lake, looking like the pictures on a brightly-painted Chinese fan. Their feathers are as smooth as glass, and they come out of the water wagging their tails and lifting their prim plumsge, as if they were made to order and just handed out of the shop. Long-tailed pheasants with bright spotted feathers of brown and red and blue wings, their eyes looking as if they were encircled with blood, walk supremely to and fro.

Patsy, the Monkey.

Patsy, the Monkey.

Near the center of the park, and where the gentlemanly confectionery vender has his well-appointed stand, is the monkey "Patsy." He is one of the interesting features of the park, and on Sundays the cage is survounded by a crowd of small boys and others. His owner informed us that the monkey was worth \$50, although he would take \$30 for him; his market value was determined by the fact that he was the healthiest monkey in the State; out doors day and night, summer and winter; that he had stood more teasing than any other monkey in the State—which does not speak very well for the youth of Los Angeles—but that he can tell a good boy from a bad bey at sight, quicker than any person in the world. He is, also, the cleanest monkey, for he has no smell, no odor at all, no fleas, and withal a pleasant and manlike face and expression.

Possibly he is aware of this latter commendation, for he looks at himself frequently in the looking-glass, and with glowing marks of appreciation and affection. One could hardly believe that there could be so much that is "manlike" in a poor dumb animal, unless he had seen "Patsy" watch his own face in the glass, then sit down with a pensive, "far away" expression on his face, that human

tention. The grounds have been under cutic about twelve years. The land was given by a who is now deceased. It was formerly for seven der the control of the State, and the management tended to by a commission appointed by the State ward the management was assumed by the city of geles, and has so continued ever since. The surrequired to keep things in order varies, from a fifty.

The Animals and Birds.

The wild cats in a cage opposite, are a mark in behavior to these, for they spend their time of floor—instead of "letting the other fellow do the

Lately there has been added to its other attract of a very interesting lot of animals and birds; nated by citizens to the park. From a cage the ground there both the white heads of the author large eyes blinking from their soft, fully, white faces. Higher up are the tree owls, startinguisitive, earnest attention at all that goes on; we "horned owl," who rests on a tree near by, dumbly, "how it all came about any way." The eagle sits upon his lofty perch, and looks down sufficient acorn upon all humbler birds, sharp and waits for "a good opening."

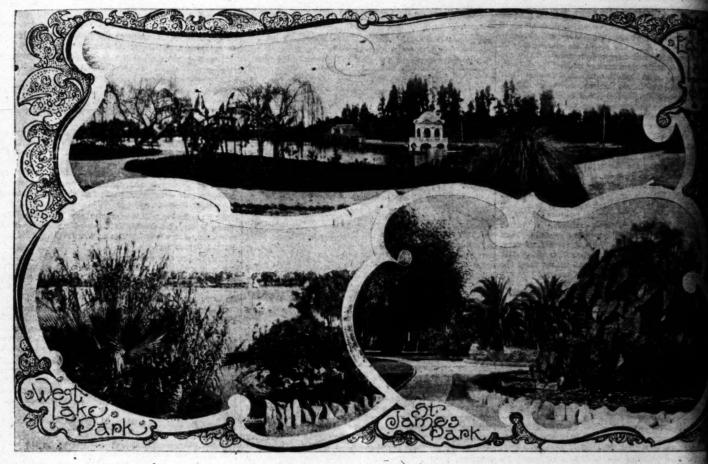
White rats and guines pigs sleep in their near run and squeal about; "Ginger," the cinnames smile for you and throw out a hint that he proached in the right way," although visitors quested to feed the animals. The black bear is not so lively; he spends most of his time in scratching his sides, but keeps his small, bead, always on the watch for nuts and food. He slow, but he is sure to catch anything good that way.

The wild cats in a cage opposite, are a many

mber 16, 1900.]

to furnish employ the city formed the blocks in sec the sum of \$30,000

roperty, t Park at Boyle Heights of of a heart; all of the gro is the best collection of ter



trope and La France roses, the spectators are here for the time being out of sight of all that pertains to city life; no houses in view, no thought of rushing life and busy cares. Here one may rest with trees and flowers, at peace; or float in easy solitude upon the dreamy lake, undisturbed by aught save his own thoughts.

mught save his own thoughts.

Two bridges span the lake; one a large one, costing the city \$7,000, the other a graceful little foot bridge, and a fountain that throws nine jets of water, plays at the side of the lake. The band stand is filled with strains of sweet music on Sundays and on heliday occasions. Other features of light and refreshing amusement are provided for the public, as the occasion demands. Many rowboats, and a bicycle boat are favorite forms of light exercise and recreation. In the lake are plenty of fish, carp, gold fish, and bass, which may be caught at all times.

The water from the lake is taken in from the Los Angeles River, and is run off below for the use of farmers in irrigation; so there is no danger from standing water; everything is as clean and sweet as the white lilies that bend over the banks of the lake.

Birds of Various Feathers.

Birds of Various Feathers.

Birds of Various Feathers.

In the small aviary are bright green paroquettes, kiasing, chattering, and singing; redbirds with brilliant plumage; and tame quail, their black topknots bobbing; white finches; and yellow canaries, nesting in the trees, scolding the intrusive eyes that want to see what is going on within. In the large cage or inclosure, there are many varieties of parrots; pink and gray Australian cockatoos fly like beautiful streeks of light through the air, letting out their shrill cory; mourning doves coo to an imaginary lost and loved mate; all colors from bright green to the deepest shades of maccoon and vermilion are seen in the parrots; a little one cuddles close to a large one, with kisses, and caresses, being fondled and having its feathers cleaned or its head

Skirted by evergreen, gum, and pepper trees, the approach to the Eastlake Park hides from sight most of the charming view that comes to delight the eye with a nearer approach. Here languid willows droop and faint upon the besom of the lake, falling in graceful festoons of exhausted loveliness, and reflected back in beauty to the sky. Large palms lift their huge fingers to the heavens, and seem with comprehensive grandeur to bless those who walk beneath.

with comprehensive grandeur to bless those who walk beneath.

All over the broad surface of the pack, in all parts of the fifty-seven acres are found the beautiful Grevillea, Australia's pride of trees; and mingled with the others, the bright acacia sends out a vigorous touch of color. Many of the trees will have to be taken up, because they are so thrifty and luxuriant, and so plentiful; in all about five thousand trees are to be found within the inclosure.

Near the farther entrance of the park, is the place of the receptainty houses and beds where plants are prepared for other parks. In the conservatories are many beautiful folinge plants. The begonias and the fuchsias are among the mest beautiful of the flowers, and the large, broad, pink-veined colladiums are the choicest of the feliage plants that are blooming at present. The collection of ferns is especially beautiful; among luxuriant bunches of maidenhair there rises the banana, and papayra—melon tree—the feuit of which, when ripe, resembles both banana and pumpkin in flavor.

"tired-of-the-world" look; a look, which, by the way, is sure evidence that he knows that he is being observed, and wants to appear abstracted and as if he never knew you or any of your poor relations.

Eastlake Park.

Skirted by evergreen, gum, and pepper trees, the approach to the Eastlake Park hides from sight most of the charming view that comes to delight the eye with a nearer approach. Here languid willows droop and faint upon the bosom of the lake, falling in graceful festooms of exhausted loveliness, and reflected back in beauty to the sky. Large loveliness, and reflected back in beauty to the sky. Large

come bouncing out to the fence or lie snugly a rows.

Two beautiful deer are most affectionate in dresses to the bystanders, coming without fear and lovingly leaning up to be stroked, or have of the new-activing horns pressed. Mingled wharmony and beauty one is appalled to hear a most blood-curding shriek as if some one half in the back. The bystander is tempted to air of pure sympathy, when a beautiful broad-plucock walks supremely by as if he had the fidence in all the humanity of the world. It is possible that anything so ugly and heartreading from the throat of so beautiful a creature.

Many valuable improvements have lately be the park in the way of greenhouses, band in new boathouse; which all add to the many other features of Eastlake Park.

Elysian Park.

Elysian Park.

A little over five years ago, during the hard tour streets were filled with the "unemploys," walked from place to place to find work; a these men came down to the City Hall, met the laid their case before him. They were actual they and their families were in need of break keep body and soul together. Work they me

have been under cultivation land was given by Dr. C. was formerly for seven years, and the management was a appointed by the State; at



sty with not take money out of the public and employment for them, but the business sity formed themselves into a committee, cantalts in sections, and raised, in a very short of spaces. With this amount was laid the sease werk and embankments at the entrance Park, and this work gave employment to the splayed and suffering laborors Fremont Gate, not of Gen. John C. Fremont, will always remeat of the soble and needful assistance that as promptly by the business men of Los Ancreing fellow-citizens.

thus began, should be an ever-increasing source tast good feeling to the people of this city; and tast good feeling to the people of this city; and tast in such a favorable situation for the poor and deems of the city to visit, it cannot fail to remain a suree of beneficence as long as it shall stand.

In Elysian Park, which covers a space of over a crea, has always belonged to the city; it was the criginal Hancock survey, and its cultivation, of must of the others was begun in 1890.

In a large boulevard running entirely around from the seen every variety of tree and flower that is facthers California; eak, elm and ash with every at of deciduous tree that could be obtained from the faceth. India or Australia, are all growing. Thousands of dollars are spent annually for any three or four hundred different varieties at these or four hundred different varieties at small plants and trees, brought from all parts and, with a view to establishing their cultivation

ention of the park department to start a deer eastern part of this park; where, in a nice ser the reservoir, there is a fine range for the set thirty acres. Here they can be observed sing on the boulevard for a mile drive; and a of a wire fence will prevent their escape. ties will certainly be appreciated by the

people who go to visit the parks on Sunday sh it costs the city to keep up these places const. Twelve thousand dollars a year is sting the ground alone, in Elysian Park, and d just to keep up Fremont Gate.

Noble Gift.

offe of Elysian, is found Griffith Park, the given lately by G. J. Griffith, capitalist, of metains over three thousand acres of land, vale, and mountain. Here deer are some-ming wild, and festive wild cats steal the time by the score, at a time. Its cultiva-

Park is the eldest of the parks. Its date Park is the edeet of the parks. Its date of a certainty. In the early days it was us congregate here on holiday or state any is the "bull-fight" and other scene of all park has no doubt looked out upon. In the been commonly supposed to have some philanthropic old gentleman who lived up." has he was only an interested and desen;" he he was only an interested and de-mat on the care of the growing plants and a hing. The ground was a port of the p. a large gus, cassion, mounted on stone, fath-street estrance; presented to the city of the close of the late war with Spain. Installed was made under the anspices of a large gus, cassion greature is erected assent, with a mounted soldier standing may of these brave boys who were lost in

the park is graced by a large and com-nat, which often serves as a lecture place talkative unemployed citizens. The cul-ark is perfect.

ner talkative unemployed citizens. In the park is perfect.
If embraced in Sunset Park, eight acres of park to the city, and the balance the gift of a Shatte; but little can be said, as it lies in it and will probably not be cultivated until closed up.
Park is a dainty little garden spot in the tof the city, denated by the owners of sur-

ark at Boyle Heights contains four acres, in a beart; all of the ground is well cultivated the best collection of trees in this park of any

is site—thirty—two acres in all—now ferms
liere is the largest of the lakes, containing
are, with a fine boulevard along its shores.

we part of the city is South Park, where the
se have this year set out 1000 fine trees.

to has done for the other parks, man has more for Westlake Park, most popular of all. A shall hele, unfit for any use, has been turned the most attractive places in the city; here in abound, and fragrant flowers bloom all the A lovely lake sleeps peacefully away and mam-life of the city by reflecting in its calm, all that goes on about its abores.

and hims ducks fly about the water, and beg

this lake, and it is now the most wealthy and aristocratic part of the city.

Westlake by Moonlight.

Sweet lake, with thy placid surface; Screene in the calmness of night, Asleep yet awake are thy waters, And quivering all with delight.

About thee, the thrill and the motion Of soft breathing flowers and trees; heir sweetness flung lavishly o'er thee, By the rapturous touch of the breeze.

My oars dip thy deep, darkling waters, And a stream of scintillant light Is flashed o'er thy smooth rolling bosom, By the stars that bedeck thee at night.

Here now could I rest me forever Mere now could I rest me forever,
Amid flowers and all things so fair,
And floating or dreaming beside thee
Abide without one thought of care.
ELIZABETH T. MILLS.

JUNGFRAU TROLLEY.

PRESENT STAGE OF AN INTERESTING ENGINEERING JOB.

From the Electrical Review.

HE Jungfrau is one of the most famous mountains in Europe. Rising in the middle of the Bernese Oberland to a height of 13,600 feet, the mountain for years re-sisted all attempts of Alpine climbers to reach its summit,

Europe. Steining in the missile of the Bernese Overland to a height of 13,600 feet, the mountain for years resisted all attempts of Alpine climbers to reach its summit, and probably on this account, as well as because of the exceeding beauty of its outlines and the whiteness and extent of the vost snow fleids that cover its summit, it'received the poetical name of Jungfrau—the Maiden.

The mountain was first ascended in 1811, and in the next forty years only five attempts at an ascent were made. It was considered a very perileus ascent, even more so than that of the Matterhorn, but the view from the summit is one of the vory finest in Europe, and for this reason several plans were suggested whereby it could be made in some way available to tourists and others interceted in mountain scenery. Rothing of a practical nature was done until, in 1800, Herr Guyer Teller of Lausanne, Switzerland, proposed the plan which is now in course of execution and which promises to result in the most actonishing piece of ratiway construction and electrical engineering in Europe. The first work that was done on the project was a careful survey of the mountain by a geologist and a study of the possible dangers that might result from the rarefaction of the air at the great elevations proposed for the line. After a period of discussion which was at times acrimonious, the Swiss Federal Assembly finally granted in 1894 a concession for the work to Herr Teller and his associates. Unfortunately, this hardy pioneer died in the spring of 1899, and his death was a severe blow to the enterprise with which he was so promisently connected.

The scheme of the read is exceedingly simple. It proceeds from a point called the Little Scheidegg, which is a rallway station on a segular line of steam railroad, by a steady grade, part of the way in the open air and the rest of the way in a tunnel with an average grade of 15 per cent., to a point about 150 feet below the summit of the mountain. An elevator from this terminal station lands the passengers o

seriand.

At a point above the village of Lauterbrunnen a small stream is dammed and gives a steady water power, estimated at a little over sooo horse-power. At present this is sufficient, but in the future it is probable that a second generating station will be erected, using the waters of another mountain stream and capable of generating 9000

generating station will be erected, using the waters of another mountain stream and capable of generating 9000 horse-power.

From the pond formed by damming the little stream, which is called the Weisser Lütschiner, a metallic conduit about six feet in diameter leads to the lower plant about one and one-quarter miles down the valley. The total fall available is 130 feet. The head of the conduit is provided with gates, everslows and strainers. There are already installed six turbines, two of 300 horse-power and two of 500 horse-power each, and two small mackines for driving the exciters, all of the wheels being of the Gizard type, in pairs, on horizontal shafts. The large wheels run at 380 revolutions per minute, the smaller ones at 700 revolutions, automatic speed regulation being, of course, provided for each wheel. The exciter wheels and exciters are in duplicate.

From the power station to the mouth of the tunnel the distance is about six and and one-quarter miles. Along this stretch feed wires are carried at a pressure of 7000 volts, three-phase, the line being mounted on porcelain insulators supported by wooden poles. The diameter of the feed wire is about 7 1-2 millimeters (0.3 inch.) Through the tunnel the feed wire is led in concentric cables buried in a ditch at one side of the track. At the entrance of the tunnel the line is about 5000 feet above the sea level. In calculating the feed wires a loss of 10 per cent. was allowed.

Transformer and converter substations are scattered along

the line at intervals depending upon the nature of the grades. They are about one and three-quarters miles apart grades. They are about one and three-quarters miles apart where the grade does not exceed 15 per cent. Each substation contains three soo-kilowatt transformers which, like all the other high-tension apparatus, are carefully insulated from the ground on porcelain insulator—a precaution absolutely necessary in regions where thunderstorms are so frequent and violent as they are in the Alpa.

out of the solid rock. At the stations, such as Scheidegg, the Eiger glacier and others, where there are living quar ters for employes, restaurants, etc., the installation is muci more complete. In addition to the transformers there is a rotary converter and a battery of accumulators, the latter furnishing current for the lighting and heating of the build-ings when the current is cut off at night, as well as for the supply of the tunnel lighting in case of accident to the gen-

Current on the line is maintained at 500 volts in each phase with a max mum loss of 12 per cent. between any two substations. The two conductors composing the trolley line are of hard-drawn copper wire 9 millimeters (0.354 inch) in diameter, suspended 16 inches apart. The third conductor of the three-phase system is the rails, which are well bunded and earthed.

The locomotives weigh about twelve and one-half tone The locomotives weigh about twelve and one-half tone each, and each carries two three-phase motors, goared by a double reduction goar to the pinion wheel which engages in the rack. The poles are provided with castiron caps, the construction otherwise being practically identical with that of the ordinary trolley road. The locomotives levelop about; 300 horse-power as a maximum, and each hauls a train weighing twenty-nine tons and seating eighty passengers. The forward end of the first car is supported on a real engage of the locomotive, so that its sengers. The forward end of the first car is supported on a prolongation of the rear truck of the locomotive, so that its weight assists the tractive effort of the latter. The trains go up the mountain backward; that is, the locomotive is always at the downhill end of the train, pushing it up the grade and rolling back in front of it. On the down trip the motors are connected with the line as in the up trip, but on account of the well-known tendency of the induction motor to stay in step with the current, the deacending speed of the train is little greater than its ascending speed, the motors meanwhile working back and restoring speed, the motors meanwhile working back and restor-ing energy to the line, where it is used either to assist ascending trains or is absorbed in a resistance at the gen-

The work of construction commenced in 1897, and at present has attained a point 100,595 feet from the Little Scheidegg station. On account of the constant grade, in case of any accident, the trains could return under their brakes to the station with safety. The first mile and a brakes to the station with safety. The first mile and a half of the line, which is in the open, presented no particular difficulty, but this has not been the case with the tunnel section. The first half of the tunnel will penetrate a hard, calcareous rock and the upper half of it will be built in hard schist and gneissic rock. The hardness and solidity of this rock renders any masonry work for lining the tunnel entirely unnecessary. Electric percussion drills have been used in the work and experiments have been undertaken with liquid air as a blasting agent, but no great success has been achieved with it. The present explosive compound is nitro-gelatine, and this, in contrast with other compound is mitro-gelatine, and this, in contrast with other nitro explosives, is more dangerous and liable to detonation when cold than when warm. In consequence, the supply of the explosive is kept in rooms heated by electric heaters so as to keep it worm. It is expected that the entire project of the Jungfrau Railway will be completed in from eight to ten years.

MARKS LIKE CHRIST'S WOUNDS.

REMARKABLE CASE AMONG THE PATIENTS IN A PARIS HOSPITAL.

[London Correspondence of New York Sun:] An extradinary case of religious mania is reported from Paris. embers of the Hypnotic Congress which is now being

The members of the Hypnotic Congress which is now being held there have paid a visit by special invitation to the Salpetrière, the hospital for nervous diseases made famous by the investigations carried out at it by Dr. Charcot.

There is one most extraordinary case among the patients at present in the hospital. The patient is a woman of about 40, suffering from religious mania. She entertains the belief that she is crucified, and this deluxion has occasioned a contraction of the muscles of the feet of such a nature that she can only walk on tip toe.

By recourse to suggestion the muscular contraction can be temporarily cured, and for a few hours she recovers the normal use of her feet.

The patient, however, is subject occasionally to addit

The patient, however, is subject occasionally to still more extraordinary manifestations. Instances are tolerably frequent in the "Lives of the Saints" of alleged cases of stigmata or supernatural marks on the body in imitation of the wounds of Christ. These stigmata have been observed beyond all question on the woman at the Salpetrière. Their appearance on her body coincides with the return of the most solemn religious anniversaries. The stigmata are so visible that it has been possible to photograph them. The doctors of the Salpetrière, in order to assure themselves that these manifestations were not the result of trickery, contrived a sort of shade having a glass front and metal sides, and capable of being hormetically attached to the body by means of India-rubber fixings. These shades were placed in a position a considerable time before the dates at which the stigmata are wont to appear. When they were affixed there were no marks whatever on the patient's body, but at the expected period the stigmata were visible as usual through the glass. The patient, however, is subject occasionally to still

THE SINGULAR MILDNESS OF ASSASSINS.

[London Chronicle:] The personality of the anarchist assassin is curious, as being directly the opposite of all traditions of the stage of fictions. The murderer of King Humbert has been hitherto so inoffensive as to escape the notice of the police even in a hotbed of anarchism. Golli, who killed Senor Canovas, was a spectacled, mild-mannered individual like Charles Peace himself. Sipido had been all his life a singularly quiet and well-conducted bay. Emilie Heari was ethereal in appearance, with a shrinking from the rough and tumble of life, an ardent Spiritualist; Leon Bonteilhe, a dandy; Faure, a man essentially of the drawing room, and Grave, the editor of La Revolte, of prepossessing manners. This almost uniform characteristic may probably be explained by a certain mental weakness which allows the murderer to be used as a tool, or—more often—to be intoxicated by the prospects of publicity. It will be noted that in the vast majority of these crimes complicity is absent—ar at least denied

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333333337 COCCCCCCCCCC PERIL IN CHINA.

HER INDESTRUCTIBLE MILLIONS A MENACE TO CIVILIZATION.

By Mrs. Lu Wheat of Shanghai.

By Mrs. Lu Wheat of Shanghai.

To AN American, an adequate comprehension of the tremendous populousness of China is almost impossible. This country has nothing to approach it. The densest alums of the great American cities, with their teeming tenements, give but a faint idea of China's swarming communities. The very farming districts are as overcrowded as our great American cities. It is this vast and ever-incressing population which constitutes the main danger to the civilized nations, of a war which should involve the whole Chinase people. The mere force of numbers of those millions, uncounted and unreckonable with any degree of accuracy, would wear down a vast army. An admiral of the American navy, who has traveled in China, put the case tersely a few weeks ago when he said, that all the armies of the world might be kept busy for twenty years killing Chinamen and there would still be enough left to be a serious menace to mankind, should the survivors unite in war.

Statistics in China are the merest guess work, but it is highly probable that all given estimates fall short of, rather than exceed, the conditions. Archibald Little, the traveler, gave, in a recent lecture in Shanghai, an idea of the conditions in the province of Szechuan at the present time. Szechuan is an inlard province, about six hundred by four hundred miles in extent, made up of mountain canges, a most unfavorable locality for farming, nevertheless, the populace supports itself mainly by the raising of tiny crops on minute plots of land.

Severe Economy.

of its tambs there. If death claim his legitimate children, he looks to the children of his concubine or to those of some relative whom he adopts, to perpetuate the family anms and traditions. Failing this, he has recourse to a method which to occidental morality is somewhat startling; he hires for a year a friend's wife, who has a reputation for fecundity, hoping thus to repair the fortunes of his line and to escape heaven's worst curse, that of childlesaness. From time to time the Chinese have paid the penalty of their conditions of life, and Nature, "auditing her accounts with a red pencil," has revenged herself with decimating plague and famine. But the recuperative ability of the race, after such loss of life, is without parallel. Chinese annals, with every evidence of authenticity, state that after the black plague of the fourteenth century had swept away its millions, the birth rate showed an increase that was almost incredible. The birth of triplets throughout China was of common occurrence, and infant mortality decreased to a very small percentage.

Some Startling Stories.

some Startling Stories.

Love for his children is the dominant emotion in the Chinace people. The mere force of numbers of those millions, uncounted and unreckonable with any degree of accuracy, would wear down a vast army. An admiral of the American navy, who has traveled in China, put the case tersely a few weeks ago when he said, that all the armies of the world might be kept busy for twenty years killing Chinamen and there would still be enough left to be a serious menace to mankind, should the survivors unite in war.

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Severe Economy.

Mr. Little said that in traveling through it in any direction it was impossible for days at a time to find a vacant

Fighting Qualities Yet Unknown

away from us to find out.

Fighting Qualities Yet Unknown.

Not a little has been hastily said also qualities of the Chinaman, but we have yet will do under suitable incentive. During it war, we must remember, he was asked to of which he knew nothing. With small ties and no common tongue (it should be been each of the eighteen hundred provinces use culiar to itself, and also that men from the inces not only cannot converse with each othowing to their clamishness, hate each ethand poorly fed, he was hustled to the findight for a cause of which he had never hight well are usually men who believe in matters not whether that cause he true that he believes it determines the man's connection with it. Events near Peting demonstrated that the secret society man how to bring every man, woman and child they desire to do so. Being familiar who tions of the peeple, they appeal directly to result that they can spread abroad such into as may yet prove a firebrand to the wast.

There is yet splendid metal in China, he out of the Chinaman's heart. The spirit dead within him. Like a dumb animal, he eat or if he may not eat, with no possession of the peeple, they appeal directly to result that they can spread abroad such into as may yet prove a firebrand to the wast as the country of the Chinaman's heart. The spirit dead within him. Like a dumb animal, he eat or if he may not eat, with no possession of the Chinaman, the favor stalk, but they are few, and the stalk is proot. All classes are suffering from the codes the birth of a new era. The time China has reached the limit of what she as ded conditions. The Chinese empire is on its solution, but there still remains, for the astien to recken with, the Chinese people; as superstitious, with fearful possibilities of steadily-increasing millions.

POSSIBILITIES OF PLAS

AN ARTIST TELLS HOW TO UTILIZE I

By a Special Contributor

By a Special Contribute,

The decorative possibilities of plaster has hausted yet, though so many of the mastar, and modern sculpture have become as value Cenci, or Admiral Dewey's portrait.

"It all dependa," said a genuinely artist where and how plaster casts are used, and for these cheap and lovely ornaments, my limbe lamentably bare and unbeautiful in appende a Venus nor a Barye lion in my what I'll tell you what I have done. My stulisered with green burlaps, and the woodwartich ivory tint and then I put up the friest of plaster, just the color of my woodward, and a half deep, and it is a copy in miniaturiful friese from the Parthenon. Before I procession of slim young Athenian gentlastreated the surface to a coat of wax, poliously, touched in faint tones of green and there, and in the spring, when house clean I climb up and go over my horsemen with and a finnel cloth. These, well applied, no of the dust, and my friese is the admiriends.

"My next pet bit of plaster is the clear

and a fiannel cloth. These, well applied, no of the dust, and my frieze is the admirienda.

"My next pet bit of plaster is the clever is sits grinning over the top of my modest liwall shelves full of beeks. He is a plass famous little devil that adorned the strangings of Linceln Cathefral, and instead of her I've inted him gapen and brown, as thou weather had burst on his devoted head, but is cheerful and philosophical.

"Of course, I've yearned after beautiful sticks and scenes, just like any other artist, won't allow the genuine thing, so I have abelieve is an admirable compromise. I have brought from abread a beautiful pair of gaprichly-tossed Italian china, and some Serm the designs of which are a joy forever. I and coaxed my plaster dealer to get casts well, my casts were a complete success, and the gargoyles to match the Italian ware, pathe candlesticks with a coat of wax, and, if myself, I made from them the prettiest useful and unique ornaments I've ever seen. "Spurred on by the success of my effort rowed a rare old Italian vase from a wance, and had the beautiful vase and stimp senting vine leaves and grapes, copied in ping a lot of mismatched but pretty engance cockery shep, I cracked off the feet and with wet plaster their bottoms in the tops laid gold leaf heavily on the plaster vase I I possess a set of wine goblets that at first to set before an Indian rajah. I have a deafor plaster decorations in the back of my casts made costs but a little, and mine designs.

"I am not alone, though, in my plaster wanted the artist. "for I know of a wonder with a strait the artist. "for I know of a wonder with a strait of the artist. "for I know of a wonder with a strait to the artist. "for I know of a wonder with a strait to the artist. "for I know of a wonder with a strait to the artist. "for I know of a wonder with a strait to the artist."



FAMILY OF FARMERS IN SZECH UAN.

spot large enough to pitch a small tent upon. Frequently, he said, the Chinese farmer would climb a flight of 3000 stone steps to a piece of land no more than ten or twelve fret square—and this economy of space went on to the very topmost point of all the mountains. While Mr. Little was traveling through Szechuan, a boy of 9 or 10 years fell in one day with his traveling party and plodded sturdily along all day, keeping up bravely with the retinue, taking dust, heat and hill climbing as patiently as the grown men. He was naked, save for a loin cloth, and without food or money. At night Mr. Little, who speaks the language, aaked him where he was going, to which he replied, "To Su Low, to carry coal."

"But," said Mr. Little, "you cannot carry coal; you are too young."

"Oh," said the little man, "I can carry fifteen baskets in a day, for which I will be paid 17 cash (about 13-4 centa.)"
"Have you eaten today?" inquired Mr. Little.
"No," said the brack little fellow, "but I'm not hungry."
As there was still about thirty miles of hard hill road to be gotten over before reaching Su Low, one can conceive something of the moral courage of that child.

All Anxious for Progeny.

All Anxious for Progeny.

Amid unutterable poverty, disorder and confusion of confusions, despite overpopulation, pestilence and famine, the Chinaman increases and multiplies uninterruptedly. This is in part due to the universal denire for children, progeny who shall hand down the name and family blood through long generations. All the miscries of existence have no terrors for the Chinaman so long as he is raising children to wurship at the ancestral tombs. His individuality he counts as naught if he only may turn to his family and with pathetic devotion die within the charmed circle. Ask him how long he has lived in a certain locality and he will answer 800 or 1000 years, meaning that for that length of time his family has perpetuated itself and left the records

bubonic plague in 1448 (1448-1460,) the Jews were considered as having brought the fearful mortality upon the Christians and in Mayence alone 12,000 Jews were burned alive by the infuriated people. It was reported all over Europe that the Jews received poison from remote places which they prepared with spiders, owls and snakes, in order to destroy the children of the Christians.

Egotism Prevents Progress.

In superstitions and prejudices the Chinaman is today where the European was five centuries back. Owing to the severity of the purely animal struggle for existence, his instinct of isolation, and his impenetrable egotiam, the oriental has stood still, while the rest of the world has ad-

Under favorable conditions he should have been ahead of us, and this must be taken into account in reckoning with him as a foe, for the seeds of a higher order of civilization are latent in China. They have blossomed once and may again blossom. The Chinaman's physical characterisics, too, are such as to make him formidable. From the physical point of view, he seems the fittest of all races to survive atverse conditions. Well-built, possessed of marvelous endurance, with an unequaled power of racial perpetuation, inured to all hardships, thriving amid conditions of life that would wipe out most races, he is of the material of those who conquer by the very power of persistence. That he will ever amalgamate with other peoples is highly improbable. Admitting that we all sprang from an anthropold race, there still must have been some characteristics peculiar to the stock from which the man with the almond eye came. The persistency with which he turns his face to the East and invokes the spirit of his ancestors, his unwillingness to associate with other men, his non-communicativeness, his highly-religious and superstitious nature,

MILLICENT Amount of the social and the section of a possess as set of wine goblets that at first to set before an Indian rajah. I have a design to set before an Indian rajah. I have a design to set before an Indian rajah. I have a destor plaster decorations in the back of my laster medalion, and interest made costs but a little, and mine to set before an Indian rajah. I have a destor plaster decorations in the back of my laster medalion at a little, and mine to set before an Indian rajah. I have a destor plaster decorations in the back of my laster medalion at a little, and mine to set before an Indian rajah. I have a destor plaster decorations in the back of my laster medalion at a little, and mine to set before an Indian rajah. I have a destor plaster decorations in the back of my laster medalion at a little, and the plaster of a manufacture was plaster. The result was strangely leading Under favorable conditions he should have been ahead of

tember 16, 1900.]

-----THE RAILROAD

CONSTANTLY HE IS BECOMIN A PART OF A HUGE MACE

By a Special Contribu

By a Special Contributions of the conservation of stockholders has resimprovements. The demand for punhas vetoed managerial experimentation, money—potential dividends—therefore—frigid receptions. In consequence insuriaventions have died still—born, also mainventions have died still—born, also mainventions have died still—born, also mainventions have died still—born, also main his a good thing, for the eloquence of the brands in the stockholders conserved the old—time railroader is of the brand sided." He hates innovations. I have he had track. "Good single track is what s; "that's where they make railroad me he latter assertion is true. The former stents; being fossils, however, they may eld style "man-eater" drawhead, gorge years. The companies invested great wiends) in legislation. A law resulted, policised as the "co-employé act." A see agely proven—that an employé could run killed except as the result of the acquivalent, a life-long snap. The incentive withdrawn, behold the "brakey" clothed its. Not at all! The souliess corporation in the still a still. The soulies corporation is the seconfully, inserted himself between the link without the brakeman entering the report of the second that the still of the second that the courts, where he had empany extorted a receipt from him to sted a stick. No use. He had lost or its to the accident. Discharge for the latter conservation provide in all the special conservation provides in all the still a still a still the special conservation provides in all the still a still the special conservation provides in all the still a still the still a still the special conservation provides in all the still a still the still

of the Red Flag.

The esprit de corps foiled this; proof way of the Red Flag.

unitra conservatism prevails in all by A generation ago conductors and ethe ced flag; it was their fetich. With equipped. They could "flag themselve of tight places. Opposing trains, perfarrival at meeting points. What of it allant they?" Blundering dispatchers together with a man walking half a carrying a red flag. No, sir! Conducts were men of note. Telegraph orders cook, do you understand?" Two such composuid hardly be expected to interpret an did they. Each placed his own construe prime essential being that it should differ. The wire was kept hot with requests futed points. Trains waited. Happy int who won, especially if he succeeded in atcher in error. Such case swere by no men vanquished submitted—under protest. ide-track railroading" has nearly disappern methods. The book of rules still retain im: "In case of doubt always take the sid experience has crystallised train cuaning in t science. Doubtful cases seldom arise. O in the tersest and plainest fanguage; each at one operation. They are issued by repare issued to be obeyed. The men know them. Accidents occur as the result of The cailroad is no exception to the fallimatitutions. Yet statistics prove its manearly perfect as anything ever will be in distinguished. Its throttle was never desect them. Its throttle was never desect them. He would not have permitted it in lay over at the end of the run, like him is was invested in idle engines. The enginematend the repairs to his engine. His weight with the master mechanic. The proval, or there was a howl; and it was extended to the run, like him is was invested in idle engines. The enginematend the repairs to his engine. His weight with the master mechanic. The proval, or there was a howl; and it was extended to the run, like him is a continually. The roundhouse foreman edular.

March of Progress.

In different now. Double-crewed engines a continually. The roundhouse foreman edr's work report. Meanwhile the engineer rusallotted to him. He confines his howlaim of his home. His wife thereby acquire Confluctors once were monarche of all the the back of the tender. That was the authorities clashed. To settle a dispute a engineers have uncoupled and finished the agine, leaving the conductor and his train Thick-necked conductors have refused the forcing the engineer to continue the tripment. Such primitive methods would now all disfavor.

il dislayor.

cold-time railroader was a character. So all the is different. In those days the act the road was small. Its personnel ray, little. Small iron rails wandered about the roadbed was unscientifically constructed to the wooden trestle. Small, weak en the roadbed was unscientifically constructed to the wooden trestle. Small, weak en the wooden trestle. Those we were momentous operations. Those we potentiality, the car stove and the cill trest. A Bible in a rack, labeled, "Reswee danked by an ax with a horribly sug Passengers were regaled with pungent with engine. Conductors collected fares a catate. Passenger brakemen were unliar with prominent citizena. Engineers forg

LLS HOW TO UTILIZE IT

a Special Contributor

والمناط والمراط والمامل والمناطق والمنا THE RAILROADER.

DESTANTLY HE IS BECOMING MORE A PART OF A HUGE MACHINE.

By a Special Contributor.

of stockholders has retarded railroad retreet managerial experimentation. Experiments ptions. In consequence innumerable worth-have died still-born, also many of the other managers have escaped official shipwreck, I thing, for the eloquence of the inspired

good thing, for the eloquence of the inspired i genius is alluring.

I same in the stockholders conservatism, but that time railreader is of the brand stenciled "Bull-Be hates innovations. I have heard him damn it. "Good eingle track is what you want," he are where they make railread men." for assertion is true. The former, also, has its being fessils, however, they may be disregarded. It's "man-enter" drawhead, gorged on brakemen The companies invested great wealth (possible in legislation. A law resulted, popularly known as the "co-employé act." A self-evident fact y proven—that an employé could not be injured flad except as the result of the act of a co-emma was rung the death knell of cash damages, or lest, a life-long snap. The incentive for immolation, behold the "brakey" clothed with supreme Hot at all! The soulless corporation gave him nem, behold the "brakey" clothed with supreme for at all! The soulless corporation gave him click, free of charge, an instrument for holding without the brakeman entering the danger sone. It scernfully, inserted himself between the manharried the courts, where he had no standing, exterted a receipt from him to prove he had click. No use. He had lost or broken it just the sceident. Discharge for the stickless was captit de corps folled this; proof was impossible. d the Red Flag.

m conservatism prevails in all branches of the generation ago conductors and engineers worself fag; it was their fetich. With it they were ped. They could "fing themselves out" of all the places. Opposing trains, perforce, awaited if at meeting points. What of it? They got they? Blundering dispatchers couldn't run ther with a man walking half a mile ahead of ing a red fing. No, sir! Conductors and engineer of note. Telegraph orders concluded with: we understand?" Two such competent authorhandly be expected to interpret an order alike. be expected to interpret an order alike.

Each placed his own construction upon it, tial being that it should differ from the was kept hot with requests for light upon the trains waited. Happy was the dism, wastally if he succeeded in proving the s, especially if he succeeded an authorized winder protest. der protest.

st simulated—under protest.

At simulating" has nearly disappeared under facts. The book of rules still retains the ancient case of doubt always take the side of safety," to has crystallized train cunning into an almost a Doubtful cases seldom arise. Orders are issuest and plainest language; each order coverporation. They are issued by reponsible menued to be obeyed. The men know that. They accidents occur as the result of obedience to calibrate is no exception to the fallibility of husins. Yet statistics prove its management to purfect as anything ever will be in this world. In throttle was never desecrated by antile would not have permitted it. The locover at the end of the run, like himself. Much over at the end of the run, like himself. Much invested in idle engines. The engineer laid of and the repairs to his engine. His opinion cartwith the master mechanic. The repairs met d, or there was a howl; and it wasn't a futile

ment now. Double-crewed engines earn divi-mally. The roundhouse foreman edits the en-dividually. The roundhouse foreman edits the en-dividually. The roundhouse foreman edits the ma-ted to him. He confines his howling to the his home. His wife thereby acquires railroad heters once were monarchs of all they surveyed back of the tender. That was the firing line. The confine confine the right of the pitch with having the conductor and his train on the sid-dinecked conductors have refused to open the lag the engineer to continue the trip against his such primitive methods would now meet with laws.

der was a character. So is h he is different. In those days the influential he read was small. Its personnel was weak, tite. Small iron cails wandered about the counitie. Small iron cails wandered about the coun-madbel was unscientifically constructed. It was the wooden trestle. Small, weak engines made th links and pins. The hand-brake ashing thrills to passengers. Stopping and amentous operations. Those reservoirs of ty, the car stove and the oil lamp, were Bible in a rack, labeled, "Read and re-Bible in a rack, labeled, "Read and rei by an ax with a horribly suggestive red
were regaled with pungent wood amoke
Conductors collected fares and bought
sueager brakemen were unbecomingly
minent citizens. Engineers forgot, as they

do yet, that they were workingmen. They also died at their posts—as they do yet. The men were dwarfed by their environment. Their little road was their world. They were as proud of the fast runs of their little trains as is the man in the cab of a trans-continental flyer of today.

And why not? Competitive races across the prairies for a mail contract had not yet been conceived. A minute gained between "Schoolhouse Hill and Cider Mill Curve" was a legitimate driumph.

New Demands.

Doings on other roads were of no interest to these men If a stranger got a job he was permitted to live down the stigma of his strangeness—if he could. The officials were "raised" on the road. Their former comrades still filled the humbler positions. From them the rising generation learned to call the "super" Bill, and the master mechanic Joe, in their absence. Any position was open to any as-pirant. Changes came like a thief in the night. So gradual pirant. Changes came like a thief in the night. So gradual were they that their eventual recognition produced a shock. The rapidly-growing country called for increased transportation facilities. Roads were double-tracked. Roads were paralleled. Competition reared its ugly head. More and better service was demanded of the men. Time-honored privileges and perquisites were curtailed or revoked. Pay was sometimes chipped. New rules requiring more work for the same, or less, wages, were formulated. Competition's twin, Grievance, was born. The committee missed something of the old heartiness in their welcome. "Super" Bill regarded his former comrades as germs of possible trouble for himself. Committees returned dissatisfied. The friendly relations hitherto existing were sundered. The entering wedge received an occasional tap from either party. The rift widened. Now the gulf has become impassable.

An Aristocracy of Officers.

An Aristocracy of Officers.

A thorough grounding in the various departments had been indispensable to preferment. Presidents and superintendents boasted of their early familiarity with the brake wheel and the conductor's punch. That door is now closed. The most successful manager in the country has said it. There is to be an aristocracy on the railroad; officers to the manner bred and devoid of memcries of the discontented. It may be well, or it may be ill, and time will pronounce the verdict. The railroads have grown and waxed fat despite competition. The time consumed in stopping trains by hand was an important factor. The few minutes' difby hand was an important factor. The few minutes' ference between a stop by hand and one by power is in-significant. The aggregate of that difference on all the trains in the world has produced the Westinghouse auto-matic air trake. For complex simplicity or simple com-plexity, perfection and reliability, it holds the record. The old railroader disapproved of power brakes. Their great value lay in their ability to reduce the time consumed in stopping. "If ye run right snug up to the stop block be-fore ye shet off, and the pesky thing don't work, where be ye?" he argued. They developed defects at first; all new ventures do. The old railroader was vindicated.

The Triple Valve.

What he wanted was a live man who would obey his whistle signals. What he got was the triple valve. It never sleeps. It never lays off sick. It is not flirting with wayside maidens or teasing the "news butcher" when wanted. The whistle itself is not more sensitive to the slightest touch. The triple valve instantly clamps a brake-shoe to every wheel on the train. They grab with a grip, compared to which a steel bear trap is like the juling lip of an infant. The ever-alert valve does other things. Proposely mainpulated, it can promptly stop a flying frain Properly mainpulated, it can promptly stop a flying train without spilling the contents of a brimming glass. Instant wreck or derailment of the engine is almost sure to rupture the frail brake connections. This is the triple valve's opportunity. Regardless of orders the prompt little mon-itor sets the brakes. Many trainloads of passengers have thus been kept out of the ditch. The connections failing to rupture, a valve within easy reach of every trainman accomplishes the same purpose. The old railroader is van-quished. The capitalization of all the roads in the country would not induce him to return to hand-brakes. He is con-servative, but not hopelessly so. Besides he is dying off. The block signal has relieved the overworked red flag.

The flag has not been eliminated. It never will be. Like the rapidly-passing horse, it holds a place in the affections of man. It is the Omega, the reliable, the indisputable. It emerges triumphant from the mazes woven by self-seeking liars. Competition demanded heavier engines. seeking liars. Competition demanded heavier engines. There were longer trains to be run at higher speed. To meet the increased strain the permanent way must be stiffened. An increase of one pound per yard in steel rails means the renewal of the entire track. Lesser innovations have wrecked huge enterprises. The microscopic eye of a financial mathematician scrutinizes the pros and cons. Track, like colling stock, must earn up to the limit. A wheel celling a mile in a given time represents an item wheel rolling a mile in a given time represents an item in the earning column. Decrease the time and the item in-creases pro rata.

Evolution of the Block Signal.

This axiom sired the block signal. The road is divided into sections, called blocks. In its simplest form a block comprises the track between any two stations. It is guarded by a semaphore controlled by the telegraph operator at the station. In its normal position (horizontal) it means "Stop!" The preceding train has not yet been reported (by wire) as having passed out of the block ahead. An approaching engineer whistles for the semaphore. If it is promptly pulled down he proceeds on his way rejoicsues, but he stops, just the same. From the operator he gets a signed statement as to the time the other train entered the block. It adds that she has not yet left it. The requisite time (by the rules) having elapsed, the operator pulls down the semaphore. The engineer may now proceed at his own risk-knowing the block to be occup

Wireless telegraphy may supersede the block, which, how-ever, is quite satisfactory. Ber accidents, trains trundle the entire length of the road at short intervals at high speed

and tidefinitely. The system here simply outlined is capable of numberless combinations. Many semaphores govtrains different tracks may appear upon the same pole. The operator, knowing the destination of the approaching train, governs himself accordingly. The engineer also. That other ingenious system, the interlocking switch and signal, enables one man to handle all the trains and engines at a large terminal. The perfected system renders mistakes by the operator impossible. Switches cannot be opened or closed until the warning signal has been displayed, Nor, when once set, can they be changed until the last wheel has passed. A train arriving at the terminus faces acres of tracks crossed by switches in all directions. Trains are continually arriving and departing. Switch engines, busy little railroad tugs, are flying cars all over the yard. It is a scene to daunt a veteran. How shall he pick his way through such confusion and land his train safely in the shed, half a mile or more away? When the semaphore controlling the track he is to enter is pulled down the engineer knows two things. He knows his track is clear all the way in, otherwise the operator could not have pulled it down, as it would have been locked. He knows, too, that time is exceedingly valuable in the yard. He is entitled to the least possible fraction thereof. Owing to the interlocking system an amount of work is done that would have required many times the space available under former con-ditions. Hence business is expedited.

Individuality Lost.

The individuality of the railroad man is lost. The crystaland individuality of the railroad man is lost. The crystal-lization of a generation's experience has produced definite rules covering every possible emergency. Expert interpreta-tions of orders are barred. A generation has arisen to whom the single track is but a legend. The discriminating old-timer has been submerged by the new school, which obeys orders. The rupture of the cordiality formerly ex-isting between the upper and the legend. isting between the upper and the lower strata has produced organization on both sides. The inflexible law as to the superiority of intelligence over numbers never had a cleaner cut illustration. A handful of managers, the kind who are born, impress their wills upon the m

After many years the man-eater draw-head and the red After many years the man-eater draw-head and the red flag have accompanied the hand-brake and the old-fashioned switchman to the scrap pile. The organizations congratu-late themselves upon their political "heft," but I fancy that, with modern methods, the link and pin and slow-going brake-wheel were found prohibitively expensive. Great in-dustries can survive only by the practice of strict discipline. While filtering through many subordinates discipline easily degenerates into tyranny. But it retains the compulsory victue of the source from which it emanated. The railroad man of today has been relieved of much responsibility, also of its accompanying simple American dignity. Is he the gainer? The old-timer, with his sturdy, stubborn, lovable positiveness will soon be but a memory. Peace to his ashes!

HERBERT E. HAMBLEN.

[Copyright, 1900, by Herbert E. Hambien.]

HUNTING THE ANTELOPE.

ANIMAL WILDER THAN THE DEER AND KEENER OF SIGHT THAN THE OSTRICH.

[Chicago Chronicle:] It does not take the amateur antelope hunter very long to find out the acuteness of that animal's eyesight. The deer is simply nowhere in this respect, and some hunters of experience declare that the pronghorn antelope possesses even a keener eyesight than the ostrich or giraffe, both of which are famous for their keenness of eye. And he is almost equally keen of scent as hearing. For these reasons the antelope hunter must be a persistent, tireless horseman and a good shot. As civilization encroaches upon the animal's territory his senses become keener and his suspicion of human beings intensified.

It is exceedingly difficult to approach within 500 yards of a band of antelope unless one is favored by the character of the country and observes all the nicer rules of intelligent still hunting. It is better to select a rolling, broken bit of country, where one can take advantage of the natural rise and fall of the land, though the game, preferring the flatter

prairie, may not be so plentiful there.

The approved method of hunting the pronghorn is from the saddle, and the most important point to be observed is to keep out of sight, with the wind well in your face, if possible. The antelope seems to be able to feel the vibration imparted to the ground by your horse's hoofs, and to be particularly shy of a horse's neigh or the sound of his shoe striking a piece of stone, so it is well to leave your horse picketed in the bettom of the draws and make your hatless to the top of the ridges and take a careful The greatest caution is here necessary, for these little fellows are not often caught off their guard and take alarm at the elightest suspicion of danger, starting off with the speed of a reilroad train to a safer locality. After that it is like following a whirlwind to attempt to over-

He likes the tender grass in the bottom of some swale, where there has been the slightest suspicion of moisture earlier in the summer, and it is well to approach such aces with the greatest care.

places with the greatest care. Remember, the failing is always to overshoot, so hold well down on his shoulder and well ahead if he is on the run. He is possessed of remarkable vitality, and is almost certain, unless hit in a vital part, to get away from even the best mounted hunter.

Flagging the antelope, of which much has been written by the early hunters, is now no longer resorted to nor do experienced hunters believe the game can longer me successfully decoyed in this way, constant harassment having made the animals extremely cautious of appreaching within range of the lure. There are still many instances, however, of the animal's acute curiosity being the means of getting him into trouble. A story is told of how a fine buck approached to within 160 yards of where a hunter was concealed and so surprised him by suddenly stepping out over the crest of a knoll where the antelope was not expected that the hunter missed him point blank with the first cartridge and allowed him to scamper off unmolested until he was out of shooting distance before trying a second.

Coursing the antelope with hounds is possible only from the fact that the animal is not long of wind, for at his own distance he will easily hold his own with the very fleetest dogs and fairly distance any ordinary pack.

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Mexican dolfar to less than 50 cents, eral years past the owning of modern dependence of the control of the control

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THE ANGLER CAUGHT.

A ROMANCE OF CATALINA.

By a Special Contributor.

W HEN Ethel Wainwright dropped her line overboard that morning on the south side of Catalina Island, she had no idea the fish that would swallow the tempting bait would weigh twice as much as herself. And Ethel was not a lightweight either, as far as averdupois went, but one of the lightest-hearted and brightest girls that ever walked down the gangplank and kicked up the dust of that beautiful island with a pair of rubber-soled unting shoes. Jack Hardison had never met a girl of her type before, and when he was introduced upon the night of the cake-walk at the hotel, he decided that he would be willing to buy bread and cake for her for many summers.

And when the cake was presented to her he felt as proved. And when the cake was presented to her he felt as proud as if he had won it himself. Afterward, when she accepted his invitation to adjourn to the Japanese tea-room for a lemonade, he told her he was awfully glad she had decided to spend the season at Catalina.

cepted his invitation to adjourn to the Japanese tea-room for a lemonade, he told her he was awfully glad she had decided to spend the reason at Catalins.

"I hope," he continued, "we will become very good friends. You are so different from the other girls of my acquaintance, and don't you know if the judges had not awarded you the cake tonight, I'd have bought a whote bakery for you myself."

"You are very kind," replied Ethel; "I like you western men; you are so painfully frank. An eastern man would never make a speech of that kind even if he thought it."

"And do you like our country as well as the inhabitants?" ventured Hardison. "I am not quite sure that I do; there is too much sameness about your Southern Zalifornia climate. You need a dash of cold weather occasionally to put color in your cheeks and make you stir yourselves. Why, in New York we'd walk a block while you people are making the crossing. But the island is lovely; in fact, the most beautiful spot I have ever stumbled onto, and I am considerable of a globe-trotter. Those submarine gardens, as seen through glass-bottom boats, are beautiful beyond description; the stage ride from Eagles' Nest, the wildest and most exciting in the world, and the bathing perfect. I have been here nearly two weeks and have sampled everything except the fishing and wild-goat hunting."

"I don't care for hunting," replied Hardison, "but I'm something of a fisherman, and I'd consider it not only an honor, but a privilege to take you on a fishing excursion, and impart to you what little knowledge I possess about deep-sea anging."

"Do you suppece I could ever manage to land one of those monsters if I did succeed in hooking it?" asked Ethel.

"To you ever got it near enough to the surface to get a look at you, it would certainly quit fighting and submit gracefully."

"Am I such a ferocious-looking person that I would scare it into submission?" demanded Ethel.

"On the contrary, those big, honest, brown eyes of yours and that fetching smile would completely hypnotiae it.

"What is the nature of the sensation," she languagey asked.

"If you should request me to dive down to the bottom of the ocean and stay there, I would consider it a privilege and immediately take a header."

"What are you driving at, Mr. Hardison? You have not known me an hour; do you usually start in that way with each new acquaintance?"

"I am serry you think so lightly of me as to ask that question," replied Jick, seriously. "To tell you the truth, I never had a sweetheart, although I have met hundreds of charming women."

"I would advise you not to get discouraged, and I am sorry if I hurt your feelings. I thought you were—to nee a slang expression—'stringing me.' Don't get discouraged; you'll meet Miss Right some day."

"They tell us there are "just as good fish in the sea as

a slang expression—'stringing me: Don't get unsound you'll meet Miss Right some day."
"They tell us there are 'just as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught,'" replied Jack.
"Yes, but did it never occur to you that the hait might got stale while you were angling for them?"
"Well put," laughed Jack.
"Do you know what I'd do if I was a man?" continued Ethel. "I'd hust until I found a girl I could thoroughly respect—respect is akin to love—then I'd ape the postage stamp: 'It's usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there.'"
"Yes, but suppose it was a registered letter addressed to to one thing till it gets there."
"Yes, but suppose it was a registered letter addressome other fellow?"

some other fellow?"
"If I wanted it badly enough, I suppose I would either bribe the registry clerk, or commit forgery."
"Would you really do that, or are you joking?"
"No, that's true talk."
"Mainwright, you have given me an inspiration. I

"Mould you really do that, or are you joking?"

"Mo, that's true talk."

"Miss Wainwright, you have given me an inspiration. I believe I have a lady in mind that I will proceed forthwith to try your system."

"Don't spoil everything by rushing into deep water the first day. Hug the shore until you learn to swim."

"Why not put it 'hug the shore until you hug the girl?"

"Mr. Hardison, you have too much sense to talk to me that way. You know better."

"I beg your pardon, Miss Wainwright. Seriously, I want you to have a good opinion of me. I want to enter into a contract with you of this kind: I'll agree to instruct you to the best of my ability in the art of catching fish, if you will as conscientiously instruct me just how to win the lady whom I respect."

"I will be very glad to answer all of your questions," regiled Ethel, "but you would and me a white elephant in the art of cfishing. Why, would you believe if, I never

caught a fish in my life, and I've fished perhaps a hundred times, often putting in a whole day at it."

"Perhaps the bait got stale while you were angling," laughed Jack,

"No, indeed! I tried all sorts of balt, but all to ne purpose. They simply would not bite for me, while the others would make big catches. How do you account for that?"

"Oh, I suppose Mr. Right Fish didn't happen along." They both laughed heartily, and Ethel continued:

"You are so terribly in earnest about this contract, and I am so positive it will be impossible for me to catch a fish, much less a big one, I will make this basgain with you: If a week from today you are still of the same opinion, I will go fishing with you. Wo will start in by going after sea basa. If I succeed in hooking one that weighs goo pounds and it is landed, I'll net only promise to casch you, but agree to use every-honest effort to get you on the waiting list. Whether you ever get to the head of the list and marry the girl will depend langely upon your own effects."

forta,"

Jack escorted her to the feot of the stairs, and although she let him hold her hand perhaps a trifle longer than was absolutely necessary in saying good night, her parting words were; "Remember! No fish, no girl!"

When Jack dived from the springboard next morning, by a strange coincidence he came up alongside of Ethel. After they had exchanged greetings he remarked:
"I had no idea you were such a good swimmer. How does it happen I have not seen you in the water before?"
"I suppose because I like to take my dip early in the morning, I am usually one of the first in, but I overslept this morning."
"How far out have you ventured?" asked Jack.

his morning."
"How far out have you ventured?" asked Jack.
"I have been over to Sugarloaf a couple of times."
"Alone?" said Jack.
"Yes, all alone."
"Don't do it again, Miss Wainwright, I entreat you."
"Why not? I'm not afraid."
"That may be all true, but promise me you won't do again."

"Very well, then, I won't do it again without an escort," laughed Ethel, and they swam out to the raft.

On the evening preceding the day appointed for their fishing trip, Jack asked her if 5 o'clock was too early in the

orning.
"Not at all. You have not given up the trip, then?"
"Given it up? Well, I guess not. Why, I engaged the



THE PISH THE ANGLER CAUGHT.

launch a week ago. I have ordered our lunch to be ready at 5:30. I had seme fruit and a few other little things sent down this evening."

The boat which Jack had chartered for the day was the "Banning," one of the fastest and best-equipped of the small power launches. Jack had been out in har many times and knew she was perfectly seawarthy and her captain a skilled fisherman. The staft was made that meming at 6:15 and by 8 e'clock they were on the fishing grounds. A small boat had been towed behind, the custom being that after the fish is hooked, the sherman takes the small boat and lets the fish fow him around instand of feeding him too much line.

After the boat had come to anchor, Ethel noticed the fisherman was preparing only one rod.

"You are going to fish, also, are you net, Mr. Hardison?"

"Not today. I'an going to put in my time wishing that you will caitch the largest fish of the season."

After the hook had been baited and dropped overboard and two or three hundred feet of line fed out, the fisherman handed the rod and reel to Ethel.

"I don't believe I will ever be able to handle this reel if I de hook a fish."

"Oh, yes, you will," replied Jack. "Just hold the brake down hard and make him fight, for every foot of line he was not the season and the same and make him fight, the fisher for every foot of line he was not the same and make him fight, the fight for every foot of line he was not the same and make him fight, the fight for every foot of line he was not the same and make him fight for every foot of line he was not the same and make him fight for every foot of line he was not the same and make him fight for every foot of line he was not the same and make him fight.

"Oh, yes, you will," replied Jack. "Just hold the brake down hard and make him fight for every foot of line he gets. You have seven or eight hundred feet still left."

While they were speaking the pole was almost jerked out of her hands and the old reel began to sing.
"Down hard on the brake!" said Jack. "Stand up and brace yourself?"

"But I can't hold the brake."
"Oh, yes, you can! Just hold fight; his first mad rush will soon be over; then you can get a little line back."

"But he has taken over half of the line already," excitedly retorted Ethel.

"You have plenty: now he's easing me a little."

"You have plenty; now he's ensing up a little. No

then reel in a little line—just enough to him Don't try to take too much, er he'll be of too much line. Just hold him for a memory The boatman had unfastened the small h

it up alongaide, Jack jumped in; then he alongside he told Ethel to hand the pele to until she got in. They had hardly got clear made another frantic rush.

"Down on the brake!" called Jack.
"But my poor thumb has almost given on
"Take both thumbs until he esses up a m

When he did ease up there was not of line on the reel and the beat had be for half a mile.

"Now then, reel in; raise your pole as his then reel down to the water; then uspeal you're an apt pupil."
"But won't you take the pole now, Mr. In fingers ache so."

fingers ache so."

"No, the worst is over pow. It will be compared to this heavy sea." The Banning had weighed a following them at a respectful distance.

"Oh, how my fingers and wrists ache," and "Rest a while, then. There is little daming another wild rush. Just keep your them and 'take it easy.' That's the idea."

"Why, Fm shaking as if I had the agm, spiration is cosing out of every pore in my he meither afraid nor nervous."

"It is the same thing as buck fever," put cry beginner is affected the same way. Just and keep perfectly calm, and it will seen put "But is there no danger? We are a leahore."

heels. Now, if you're rested, try and get a line."

Alternately reeling and resting she has about two-thirds of the line when away again with a frantic rush, but Ethel che had gene far. Slowly, but surely, she had ward her, and when Jack called out, "I can was almost tuckered out. Jack signafled to come alongside so as to gaff the fish at two line acound his gills. The monster was surface. Ethel handed the pole to Jack struck the fish with the gaff, but it tere in fellow with a final lunge jerked the pole hands. Jack plunged overboard after it, swam cround until the launch came close thanding the pole to the boatman, he clumb the fish was brought alongside and this time curely fastened, but killed. Ethel had he small boat, but the tow line had been safe boatman while Jack was in the water, so an Pulling the boat alongside, Jack helped hat in "You big, brave feltow," she said, taking his hands, "why did you risk your life for There are plenty of others in the sea."

"But I was afraid the halt might he etale thaughed Jack. "And you know I have a part to fulfill."

"You have certainly worked hard ence win," said she.

They were almost home when Jack said:
"I haven't offered you a bite to eat nor and (producing his watch,) "it is almost;
The sea hass weighed 353 pounds, being a

rer caught.

That evening Jack asked Ethel about mtract.
"Don't warry about it;" she replied; "
the girl who caught the fish!"
The bait was evidently not too stale.
"PAR"

DOES COÆDUCATION EDI

SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS FOR TH OF COLLEGE GIRLS TO

In an article on higher education for a tember Woman's Hamo Companion, Louise thus arraigns our present collegiate fasts "Does co-education accomplish the best is her work identical with man's? Assumes which is a security to the same? If not, isn't felly in marging the masculine nature the same? If not, a of folly in spending the important proming the same studies demanded by a it be just as reasonable to teach a bey and nursing, and expect him to make or blacksmith, as to instruct a girl in chanics and physics, and then expect he thrifty, notable housewife and house-woman' may fight against her obvious her acquired masculinity, but she cann her acquired masculinity, but she cannot of her creation, and woman will go do time as wife and mother, and it is for should prepare her. An unfortunate m marry and try to rear families with the marry and try to rear families with the was unknown to them as it was to one of There have been schools where fine needles and might it not be profitable if our untimes would discard such superfluities as a theoretical ethics and substitute instructivially feminine and eminently useful eminine and eminently useful eminine account of the color of the sick and young children? as the years go by this work will fall useful or of the sick and young children? as the years go by this work will fall useful or of the color of the color of the sick and young children? COST OF AN ELE

THE GRAND TOTAL FIGUR BE ONE HUNDRED MIL

By a Special Contri

T COST \$600 to nominate Abraham dent, and \$7,000,000 to elect William figures represent in part the growth of ping in thirty-six years into a great busin system of organization. Today the tota political parties and candidates in the one campaign in which a President elected exceed the entire cost of the Feder the first twenty years of its aviations. the first twenty years of its existence.

Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and M.

ansylvan's are the men who, as chal Pennsylvan's are the men who, as chair tional Executive or Campaign committee cratic and Revublican parties in 1884, American politics the present system of compaigns by means of thorough organis the country and the expenditure of vast as speakers, Iterature, muric, fireworks and offeatures that please the masses and often work of the men who control or influence work done by the Republicans in that excefully-laid plans and mastery of details sullified by onetimed and injudicious every subsequent campaign the secret winational chairman, the warning ever befuent "Remember Burchard!" The brief Burchard, in which he used the phrase, and Rebellicn," in the opinion of all Repu of that time, defeated Blaine. Prior to the managers experly sought and encouraged any and all public declarations in favor its camidates. Today they censor so per campaign speeches delivered, and carefully side reception and effect of every public they permit it to be made.

The hwingers affairs of the great politica. anal Executive or Campaign comm

t of National Committees.

The business affairs of the great political instead to national committees, composed from each State and Territory, who are alegates to the national conventions at the ventions are held. The chairman of a national conventions are held. The chairman of a national always the choice of the nominee for P is the supreme power in planning and conting. Candidates for President, with few one speeches or public appearances and we letters during a campaign without the adval of the rational chairman of their partitions to this rule have all been defeated.

no speeches or public appearances and we letters during a campaign without the adval of the rational chairman of their partitions to this rule have all been defeated, tion it may be recalled that Blaine was in trary to the advice of Senator Quay, when a cident occurred.

National headquarters are opened soon a dates are nominated. The national chakme ous subcommittees and assign members o committees to certain specific work, and the five weeks every man who is to take paragement of the campaign is expected to we to eighteen hours every day. The first and work is to collect money for a campaign furalls to the chairman and the treasurer of Committee. Circular letters and personal but to individuals and to great corporationarest corporate interests contribute to index, that they may have friends in power that the result may be. Large contributionals the result may be. Large contributionals by the personal solicitation of the chairman both of whom must have a taxte are among men of large wealth. Becausarice regulations no money is caised by ments. Every dollar received is, in theory a matry contribution.

The management of a national campaight only business in the world involving the expenditure of millions of dollars in a paraths that is conducted without the assistate tesper and at the same time managed wit pane. The chairman is the only man wheat how much money is received and how note that the same time managed wit is the treasurer, who keeps it in bank and for all bills presented to him with proper until.

Preparation of Literature.

paration of Literature.

Preparation of Literature.

Prist in importance in the mass of work the campaign managers when they open head preparation of literature. A great variety of mation, well written and arranged, must be mail books, circulars, letters, posters and parameter writers are employed and well paid, of stuff submitted by outsiders is carefully was as proves available is accepted and paid in employed to search the records of Consequentments in Washington for facts and fight useful and convincing. The chief documnous as the compaign text-book. One mights are printed in less than one month. Called a text-book because it supplies the infinite political addresses by the hundreds of members appeaches during the campaign.

A great quantity and variety of other litering poems, songs, condensed staffstics about age, the tariff and other issues, and speeche of prominent party leaders, is selected and et a supply every voter in the country. The chief the literature of one party, the matter see

999m

COST OF AN ELECTION. HE GRAND TOTAL FIGURED OUT TO BE ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

By a Special Contributor.

to nominate Abraham Lincoln for Presisy, see, coo to elect William McKinley. These greent in part the growth of political campaign-els years into a great business with a perfect regarisation. Today the total expenses of all ties and candidates in the United States for in which a President and Congress are d the entire cost of the Federal government for

aty years of its existence.

Cornan of Maryland and Matthew S. Quay of are the men who, as chairmen of the Native or Campaign committees of the Demo-broublican parties in 1884, introduced into relities or Campaign committees of the DemoL Reveblican parties in 1884, introduced into
politics the present system of conflucting national
by means of thorough organization throughout
y and the expenditure of vast sums of money for
trasture, muric, fireworks and others spectacular
ist please the meases and often conceal the real
is men who control or influence voters. All the
hy-the Republicans in that contest, all their
ind plans and mastery of details were in the end
y one ...-timed and injudicious phrase, and in
squent campaign the secret watchword of each
namen, the warning ever before his eyes, has
suber Burchard!" The brief speech of Dr.
is which he used the phrase, "Rum, Romanism
ion," in the opinion of all Republican politicians
as, defeated Blaine. Prior to that speech party
angerly sought and encouraged without question
if public declarations in favor of their party or
tes. Today they censor go per cent. of all the
peaches delivered, and carefully consider the postion and effect of every public utterance before
it to be made.

Letional Committees.

se affairs of the great political parties are instieval committees, composed of one member
tate and Territory, who are elected by the
the national conventions at the time the conhald. The chairman of a national committee
the chairman of a national committee
the power in planning and conducting the camdates for President, with few exceptions, make
public appearances and write an political
a campaign without the advice and approtional chairman of their party. The excepme have all been defeated. In this connecmealled that Blaine was in New York, condrice of Senator Quay, when the Burchard in-

could be a second or opened soon after the candiconsisted. The national chaixmen appoint varidescribes and assign members of the National
time to certain specific work, and then for four or
the campaign is expected to work from twelve
the campaign is expected to work from twelve
to bleet money for a campaign fund. That duty
the chairman and the treasurer of the National,
the Circular letters and personal letters are sent
thirdbals and to great corporations. Many of the
operate interests contribute to both campaign
they may have friends in power, no matter
treati may be. Large contributions are also obthe personal selicitation of the chairman and the
both of whom must have a xtensive acquainting men of large wealth. Because of the civil
quations no money is raised by political assesstwery dellar received is, in theory at least, a volmargement of a national campaign in peach

stribution.

anagement of a national campaign is probably business in the world involving the collection and are of millions of dollars in a period of three lat is conducted without the assistance of a booked at the same time managed without extravate chairman is the only man who knows to a much money is received and how much paid out, a alone handles the secret service and emergency the bulk of the money, however, is turned over to arer, who keeps it in bank and draws checks lills presented to him with proper venchers and

importance in the mass of work that confronts ign managers when they open headquarters is the a of literature. A great variety of political informal written and arranged, must be umbodied in m, circulars, letters, posters and pamphlets. Many ters are employed and well paid, while the mass amitted by outsiders is carefully examined, and wes available is accepted and paid for. Experts yed is esarch the records of Congress and the in Washington for facts and figures that may and convincing. The chief document issued is the compaign text-book. One million or more printed in less than one month. The arrangement

Matienal Committee, varies from \$200,000 to \$250,000, and the expense of distribution is nearly as much.

While the chairman of the National Committee and his assistants are preparing the literature, they have in operation a "speakers' bureau," where men are employed to make depeches at any place to which they may be assigned. A few prominent party leaders, Senators and Congressmen, volunteer their services for a limited number of speeches. They expect no compensation, but their traveling expenses are paid from headquarters. The great army of speakers of less reputation, the men classed as "spellbinders," are hired and paid by the National Committee. With few exceptions their speeches pare through the hands of a careful center before the men are sent out. The pay of these speakers ranges from \$500 for one speech down to \$100 a week and expenses, the prices teing regulated by the reputation of the speaker and his ability to interest and hold an audience. These men are held to etrict account in the matter of expenses and are required to present vouchers with their bills.

Expensive Speakers.

Expensive Sprakers.

Expensive Speakers.

It semetimes happens that popular orators, whose volunteer cervices are gladly accepted, prove very costly campaigners. No one at national headquarters would presume to question their expense accounts. In 1896 a very popular volunteer speaker turned into the Chicago headquarters of his party an expense bill of \$1500 for a trip to a nearby State, where he made one speech, \$1000 of this sum representing, it is said, his leases at poker while on the trip. The account was paid.

Arrangements for public meetings to which hired or volunteer speakers are detailed are made through State and local committees. From these minor organizations the domand for outside speakers is always in excess of the supply.

The man in cherge of the speakers' Luceau is in daily communication by telegraph with his army of orators. They report to him where they are and how they are received. In addition local leaders report to him upon the speakers and the result of their efforts. If a man proves dull or unsatisfactory in one locality he is immediately or-

dered classwhere or recalled.

Campaign managers depend to some extent upon the newspapers for information about political conditions in remote sections of the country, and the clipping and reading bureau at headquesters is an important detail. The Press Committee or trusted subordinates have also to deal with the owners of acores of small papers who demand a cash consideration for supporting the ticket. Most of this business is regarded as blackmail, but party managers submit rather than risk the loss of a few votes in a close State. The owner or editor of such a paper goes to headquarters and makes a statement as to the circulation and influence of his publication, and then offers to publish a certain amount of advertising during the campaign and support the ticket for a fixed sum to be paid in advance. He usually has some friend in the local organization to speak a good word for him. If his demand is not too extravagant the support of his publication is secured by paying him for the advertisement five or ten times his customary cates. speak a good word to him. In a demand a not too ka-travagant the support of his publication is secured by pay-ing him for the advertisement five or ten times his cus-

Replenishing the Exchequer.

By the end of August the campaign work here outlined has been arranged so carefully that it goes forward in charge of subordinates at national headquarters with few hitches or interruptions. The chairmen of the National committees now take stock of their funds. They usually want more money and often a great deal more. They send forth letters and appeals alarming in tone, and call together the rich and liberal givers of the party. They always manage to replenish the treasury. While they are gathering more funds they have trusted experts at work gathering reports from State, county and district committees of the probable vote that will be polled for the candidates of each party. Careful calculations are made, and in a few days the exor interruptions. The chairmen of the National committees from State, county and district committees of the probable vote that will be polled for the candidates of each party. Careful calculations are made, and in a few days the experts hand to the national chairman condensed and detailed tables showing how each State will vote on election day if the first poll of the votes was approximately correct. The accuracy of these early forecasts would astonish the gancral public and they are not guesses, but careful mathematical calculations based on reports and records. Men who become expert at this work command high pay. These figures disclose to the chairmen the doubtful States and the weak points in their plan of campaign. Within a week they have doubled the number of speakers in certain sections, fleeded entire States with new literature and issued the most extravagant but positive statements about the outlook in other localities in the hope of influencing those voters who want to be with the winning party.

When this stage of a national campign is reached the expenditures are limited only by the amount of money on hand or in prospect. If the funds are ample, \$50,000 a day or more is paid out from headquarters. If necessary to economize speakers are laid off, literature curtailed and State committees notified to expect no further financial assistance. In any event the chairman of each National Committee puts aside an emergency fund, which may be \$100,000 or \$1,000,000. This fund is kept in cash ready for instant use, and the amount of it is known only to the chairman. If any record of payments from it is kept the entries are merely lump furms sent to — State or city. Local Secret Service System.

Local Secret Service System

State and local leaders, in addition to the routine infor-mation from the national chairmen, have organized and perfected a vast secret service for their own information. They send out secret agents from headquarters to report

this work is bribery or the buying of votes. Under present political conditions in this country a man who went to the headquarters of a party and proposed to buy and deliver any number of votes would be put out in a hurry. But when a tried and trusted party worker anys he can carry a city, county, ward or district if he has so much money for expenses he need not submit an itemized account of the expenditure.

The Days of Anxiety.

The last ten days of a campaign are days of anxiety to every manager unless the political situation so favors one party that no accident or error could possibly change the party that no accident or error could possibly change the anticipated result. That is the period when every possible precaution is taken to avoid a second Burchard incident and when secret-service work is prosecuted with vigor on both sides wherever it promises to aid in the genscal result. The expert calculators are kept busy, final polls are made and reports are obtained from every section, and unless the contest is going to be very close experienced managers in nation and State can tell within a few hundred or thousand votes how the election is going. The figures agers in nation and State can tell within a few hundred or thousand votes how the election is going. The figures upon which they rely are never made public. The fight toward the end is often largely bluff, each side claiming-everything in order to influence every heritating votes who wants to vote with the winning side. No matter how certain a result may appear before election, there is no lat up in work while the money halds out, no clayation of up in work while the money holds out, no relaxation of vigilance anywhere, because every campaign manager with a seputation at stake remembers Burchard. The money expended by the National com

a ceputation at stake remembers Burchard.

The money expended by the National committees is only a small part of the total cost of campaigns and elections throughout the country. In the larger States each party organization apends from \$100,000 to upward of \$1,000,000 working for the State tickets. The party expenditures in large cities are enomous and the expenses of thousands of candidates throughout the country cannot be ascertained. The entire system of campaigning has been reduced to a matter of business in this country, and during the past twenty years the increase in the cash expenditure has been close to one hundredfold. Experienced politicians estimate that the total cost of national, State and local campaigns and elections in 1900 will largely exceed \$100,000,000. It and elections in 1900 will largely exceed \$100,000,000. It may console the masses of the people to know that the major portion of the cost is born by men who live or profit by the business of politics.

WALTER L. HAWLEY.

MRS. EDITH WHARTON AT LENOX.

A FEARLESS HORSEWOMAN AND A CONSPICUOUS FIGURE IN SMART SOCIETY.

By a Special Contributor.

Mrs. Edith Wharton, whose short stories and her novel, "The Touchstone," have in the past two years created such a flutter of interest and admiration in the literary world, is herself a most interesting and charming personality. Her love of literature and her pen is quite unselfish, for she has never known the spur of necessity, and she writes for the reason the whimsical child gave, because she likes

She is a daughter of Boston, Miss Jones before her marriage, and so comes by her love of books naturally. Artistic as is her temperament, like a wise woman, she chose marry a man who, though admiring and applauding her her work and study, is himself a most unliterary perfond of sport and society, interested in business affairs and a gentleman of large means.

In her husband's life Mrs. Wharton plays a leading part-ahe is fond of entertaining, of delicate and levely clothes, of dogs and horses and afternoon tees. All her mornings are or dogs and notes and attendon test. An her mornings are spent at her desk, for she is capable of working hour after hour without raising her eyes from the paper; but after luncheon work is forgotten, and first comes a ride, for horseback exercise means life to this fragile, but energetic

To meet Mrs. Wharton at a tea or dinner no suspicion would arise but that she found her chiefest pleasure in the merest social frivolities. Her gowns are marvels of Parisian art, and she can talk clothes with the keenest feminine delight or lavish on an affectionate small dog the most deoted attention.

In spite of the charms society pos esses for her, Mrs. Wharton cherishes such high ambitions that she has willwanton cherines such angle amortions that also has will-ingly given up her home in Newport to settle in the aristo-cratic but very quiet neighborhood of Lenox, Mass. Here she says she can work out her mornings unintecruptedly, and the windows of her library give her a view of a garden of exceptional beauty, the red roofs of her stables be-yond the trees, and then the stately blue hills of the Berk-shire region.

While her work is on not even a maid dare tap at the Walle ner work is on not even a maid dare tap at the door, unless to bring a telegram or announce luncheon, and only the dogs are allowed to roam in and out at will or lie sleeping beside the writer's chair. All this summer Mrn. Wharton has worked with unabated vigor and a proof of her industry is given by the fact that at one time no less than five magazines on the newstands contained very finished stories or articles from her pen, while her first novel was airing its red and gilt cloth coat in the book dealers' windows.

HAD FORGOTTEN HER MOTHER TONGUE.

[Philadelphia Record:] Two sisters who have not seen each other for fifty-nine years met in Pottstown, Pa., on Wednesday, but the joy of their reunion was marred by the strange fact that neither could understand what the compaign text-hook. One million or more ited in less than one month. The volume is obtained in less than one month. The volume is agement unsatisfactory. Thus they determine the points of the said. Mrs. John Knapp, 70 years of age, of Sen Diego, the search of the said. Mrs. John Knapp, 70 years of age, of Sen Diego, other lists are unsatisfactory. Thus they determine the points where extraordinary efforts may win a victory. In this where extraordinary efforts may win a victory. In this where extraordinary efforts may win a victory. In this where extraordinary efforts may win a victory. In this was one of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the said. Mrs. John Knapp, 70 years of age, of Sen Diego, Cal, was one of them, and when she left Berks country in the country when the campaign.

Cal, was one of them, and when she left Berks country in the last accusance of them, and when she left Berks country in the country when the campaign.

Cal, was one of them, and other said. Mrs. John Knapp, 70 years of age, of Sen Diego, Cal, was one of them, and other said. Mrs. John Knapp, 70 years of age, of Sen Diego, Cal, was one of them, and other said. Mr eve cal

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CHINAMAN AT HOME.

III .- THE CHINAMAN IN WAR.

By John Foster Fraser.

N PAPER China can put a bigger army into the field than any other nation. The authorities can show sta-tistically that there are 1,000,000 soldiers ready to do

These, however, are chiefly imaginary. If a Viceroy maintains one-tenth the number of troops he is supposed to have in arms, he may be considered to have far above the average. But he takes care that he receives pay for the full number. It saves explanation, and prevents confusion of accounts. For instance, at I-chang, where I once stayed for a week, the Prefecture deducted from the local

stayed for a week, the Prefecture deducted from the local revenue pay for 3000 soldiers. As a matter of fact, there were only 300. The balance, representing some £30,000 a year, went into the pockets of the officials. All Yamens are supposed to keep a number of soldiers in attendance. But very seldom are they there. Now and then you see a decrepit old man, who has probably paid for his situation, and he obtains a living by squeezing everybody against whom he might make some accusation. When an official makes a tour of inspection he must receive due honor on entering the various cities. There will probably be rows of soldiers. But they are just rabble of the streets, gathered for a day or two and pushed into old jackets kept for the purpose at the Yamen.

Still, there is an army, divided into different sections. The best known are the Eight Banners, who have flags of different colors, headed, of course, by the yellow, which is the imperial hue. Then come white, red and blue, and four other banners bordered with the same colors. The soldiers who fight under the banners are nearly all descendants of the Manchu conquerors.

Indeed, the soldiers that are worth anything at all are Manchus. The Chinese themselves have the readest.

the Manchu conquerors.

Indeed, the soldiers that are worth anything at all are Manchus. The Chinese themselves have the greatest contempt for soldiering. They never speak of warriors but with derision.

with derision.

I once spent a day in the purely military Manchu city, that of Kin-cha-fu, which lies in the province of Hupeh. The Military Governor prohibited the British Consul at Shasi, Mr. Cleanell, and myself from entering, because, he said, the mob would be sure to attack us. However, we ran the risk, and although there was some disturbance at the gates, because the soldiers had orders to stop our entrance, we at last succeeded in making our tour.

The Manchus are fine, big, sturdy fellows, and their women are good-looking and not so flabby-featured as the Celestials.

gates, because the soldiers had orders to stop our entrance, we at last succeeded in making our tour.

The Manchus are fine, big, sturdy fellows, and their women are good-looking and not so flabby-featured as the Celestiala.

The Manchus have an admiration for the British soldier. Indeed, they say that we English are of the same race as themselves, and nothing pleases a Manchu so much as to sit and hear you mention the names of things in English, and for him to tell you what they mean in his own native tongue. In quite a number of cases the words have a decided similarity.

There is what is called the Ying-ping, or National Army. Also there are bodies of troops called the Green Flags and the Pive Campa. But the Chinese have no organisation, no transport, no commissariat, and only a little knowledge learnt under European officers, mostly German.

Within the last twenty-five years the army—that is, the regular troops—in Peking and viceregal cities, have been placed under-European training. But the Chineman has not forgotten his eld methods of warfare, of waving banners with horrible legends on them intended to frighten the enemy. Another old regulation is that one of the chief things to strike terror into the heart of the foe is to shriek and make demonical faces. The result of all this is that you get Chinamen working the latest Krupp guns and making faces, and having by their eide yeuths in yellow tights striped so that they may look like tigers and frighten the invaders into running away. The latest Lee-Metford ribes are in the hands of many of the soldiers around Peking. Yet the bow and arrow are still faithfully believed in, and I have seen in the interior whole troops of soldiers around with nothing else.

Supposing we were at war with the Chinese, we should have something to fear from their numbers, but nothing from their provess. The Chinaman has a great belief in running away. Purther, as the government 2, one of corruption, and bribery it would be found, just as it was found in the Chinese armed with no

ties lied to me about, saying they had made them themsolves. They had not, however, the machinery.

Nothing could be more dissimilar than the methods of
warfare such as the Chinese believe in and such as are followed by ourselves. While the rank of. British officers may
be gathered from their uniform, that of the Chinese officers
is shown by the embroidery on their robes. The highest
ranked military commander has a unicorn upon his breast.
Others beneath him have lions, leopards, tigers, bears and
rhinoceros, until the lowest officer can only be decorated
with a sea-herse. The jackets of the common soldiers have
often the words "Courage!" and "Brave!" upon the chests
and backs. The colonel of a foot regiment generally rides
a mule or small pony, attended by two foot soldiers, one
on each side. An officer of low rank has always to dismount while his superior is passing. I remember that, although there was nothing military in my appearance,
when I was going over the mountains accompanied by a
guard the latter always insisted that any Chinaman we met
mounted should get off his horse or mule while I passed.
It looks curious to see an officer of high rank wearing a
kind of embroidered petticeat, with a string of beads around
his neck and a fan in his hand, and his decoration a red
button in his cap and a peacock's feather floating from behind. Probably there are some scabbards hanging from his
waist; in one he has his chopsticks, and in another he puts
his fan. When on drill or parade he dismounts, sits in a
folding chiir and sips tea.

This seems peculiar for the head of a regiment, but I can recall having seen in America a colonel of a vulunteer
corps drilling h's men while he sat on a fence smoking a
cigar, and swearing at the men when they went wrong and
being sworn back at by privates because they said his orders were incorrect.

As I have stated, most of the European-trained troope
have been drilled by Germans. Every now and then, however, the Chinaman takes it into his head that he can do
withou

I see you riding up, 'Shounce.'
you must say, 'Order arma,' and the command will be tranferred."
The Chinaman protested that he did not want to ride up.
The German said he must, that it was the rule.
Next day it happened to be raining hard, and up rode the
new commander on a pony, with a man on each side and a
third holding an umbrella over his head. He shouted out
"Order arms" before the men had received the first order,
and would not allow the German to axplain that "Shoulder
arma, present arms" came first. Then said the Celestial,
"It doesn't do the men any good to be out in such rain as
this. Tell them to go home. That is enough for today."
The scandalized German gave up any more thought of military discipline.

The scandalized German gave up any more thought of mili-tary discipline.

When the French and Chinese were at war down south, the French were able, by means of an estuary, to get their ships round to the rear of the Chinese forts, and so bom-bard them without any chance of a retort. This effended the Celestial idea of warfare, and a friend of mine who hap-pened to be acting as war correspondent said that a very excited Chinese appeared on the walls shouting, "No fight fair!"

pened to be acting as war correspondent said that a very excited Chinese appeared on the walls shouting. "No fight fair!"

An old officer who was under Gordon in the Tai-ping rebellion said it was really very amusing at times to watch Chinamen during a battle. They would fight the whole morning until noon, and then there would be a short cessation of hostilities while both parties had their midday meal. It was no uncommon thing for the rebels and the soldiects to meet together in the interval and borrow pans from each other to cook their food in, and after returning them to proceed with the battle.

Mentioning Chinese Gordon reminds me of a story I heard at Soo-chow, which is the place where the peace was settled between the "Ever-Victorious Army" under Gen. Gordon and the Tai-ping rebels. It Eung Chang was then in the city along with Gordon, and the rebel leaders sent in word that they were prepared to discuss the terms of peace. Gordon gave them-a promise that during the conference there would be a truce and their lives he protected. It Hung Chang, however, urged that since they had got the rebels in the tent the best thing to do would be to chop off their heads. Gordon would not agree to this, because it was contrary to the usages of warfare. Anyway, the men came. There was a conference between them and Gen. Gordon. They decided to go back and talk over the terms of surcesder with their fellow leaders. But the moment Gen. Gordon left the tent Li Hung Chang carried out his design and had the men instantly executed.

When Gordon heard what had occurred he was furious. It is generally believed that he never carried anything in his hand but a cane, but on that day he carried a revolver and went off in starch of Li Rung Chang. The latter, deading what might happen, started off as hard as he could go dows the street of the city, with Gordon following threatening vengeance. My friend told me that it was an amusing sight to see Li Rung Chang running down the street holding up his petitionate and Gordon chasing after

anakes in Iceland—they don't exist. Her course, can be found old vessels, but they are On the Yang-Toe River I asw many mounted with guns half a century old, and been fired would have caused more damagnitself than to the enemy aimed at. On I mounted had cannon halls of wood, paints Just before the Japanese war the Chine European engineer on board one of the withey would run it themselves. They started gotten the way to stop the vessel. The this Chinese boat was careering round 8 all one morning, while they were eanding a seeching some engineer to come on bear boat. The vessels the Chinese now have manned, and when crews are required they lagers who know nothing about a gusboat a Figures can, of course, prove anything very stupendous figures have been appearing weeks about the number of Chinese warries are mythical.

The Chinese have many good qualities, heattlesield can hardly be called one of the

The Chinese have many good qualities, battlesield can hardly be called one of the [Copyright, 1900, by National Press

FACTS ABOUT CLOTHE

A LOG COSTING \$2 WILL MAKE 12,000 AND THEY WILL BE WORTH \$

[Chicago Tribune:] "The longer you lif," phic German once remarked, "the more you a ineddy, out!!" For instance, there's the common, everyteen

ineddy, endt!"
For instance, there's the common, ever
on which no man has ever been able to in
than he has improved upon the wheelbar
fashioned wooden rolling-pin Who wen
there was anything about the clothespin
finding out? The writer was passing a lit
a box of clothespins was among the thing
side.

"How much for clothespins today?" he

"Four cents," was the reply.

"Four cents apiece?"

"Apiece! Great hickory, no! Four cents a de "Ah-b-h! Are you a good judge of clothers."

I should say so! I've made more than em!" replied the storekeeper. "Twe followed pin, sir, in all the processes of its evolution, fir ing tree to the polishing box. Say!" exclaise "to look at that pin you'd scarcely believe the facturer could make and sell twelve of them followed a profit of more than 30 per cent. at you?

"to look at that pin you'd scarcely believe the facturer could make and sell twelve of them for have a profit of more than 30 per cent. at you?

"But he can do it. He can whittle out cloth rate of eighty a minute. How? Easy easy got to do is to take his maple or birch log an Say his log is ten feet long and a foot through have to pay more than \$6 for it. If he pays at that he don't know his business. That log winto 12,000 clothespins. It will take the me and a half to chew that log up into clothesp at the rate of 4800 an hour. But when the out they are worth \$6,00 to the maker. He hours a day if he is smart, and will get aw of these logs. It's easy figuring to find out then have on hand 45,000 clothespins, went then have on hand 45,000 clothespins, went the expense, a man with a clothespin factor blamed sight better off than if he owned a ce these logs have to run the gauntlet of a gost chinery before they are full-fiedged clothese separates the log into lengths of sixteen inchess aswe these blocks into beards three-quartes thick, and a third saw reduces the heards to quarters of an inch square. These little strip to a big wheel, which hurries them to a gang where they are chopped into clothespin hungths a sausage machine can chop up a pound of lengths, are carried by a swift-moving belt that grabs them and sets them in a lette. To them their shape in the twinkling of an eyr them to the man who feeds them to still which moves backward and forward as if it than a snake. This saw chews cut the slot the woman is to shove down over the clothese as if it then to the man who feeds them to still which moves backward and forward as if it then to the 48,000 pins, or a day's hard about \$400. It is a covery hour or so. But with care a thousand, which wouldn't be so had if I seevery hour or so. But with care a thousand is to shove down over the clothese cheep ing the life out of the clothespin in their they're washing about all the clothes that a seems to me, nowadays."

TRUE TO THE METAPHOR.

[Indianapolis Press:] At this point heroine swept across the room. There if for our villain to do without violating i up and dusted.

John P. Frish, once a well-known v now naval officer of the port of & peculiarity—he will not wear a neckt trouble, and concluded it came from

Stories

September 16, 1900.]

ESDAY, June 5, turned storis was reached, after one of the most memor

September 16,

Stories of the Firing Line * * Animal Stories.

Prisoners at Pretoria.

AY, June c, turned cut to be the day on which the was reached, after a march which must rank of the most memerable for endurance and skill reach of British warfare can produce. But if the of the city had surrendered, the military had British prisoners were still in their barbed-wire and their tin house. About to o'clock on Monday prison commandant came into the great dorminitismes," he said, "I must ask you to pack your orders are to have you all a certain number way on the veldt in two hours." Capt. McEarny, its the commandant and looked down on him. that you easy?" he asked.

set pack and come with me," said the company.

we refuse to go?" asked the Australian. aid the commandant, "there is a commande still and I shall have to call upon them to fire on

will be wrong first," anid the Australian, ant turned to go. "Stop!" He hesitated typed. "Sit down!" He eat down on a bed, hers for an hour. Then a subordinate came he commandant. He, too, was made a prisitory was all awake. It was an andocoordinated might come at any moment. Hours a commande did not come. The two efficers it their arms and were released on parole promised not to repeat the order. The dorabest £:30 o'clock the next morning the prisula of Marlberough and Winaton Churchills path to the tit house. They knew relief threw open the gate, which the guards not and surged into freedom; 129 officers and to free.—[Manchester Guardian Correspondented free.]

T letter to Prof. S. B. Christy, dean of the ming in the University of California, Alpheus iversity graduate, writes as follows concern-ness during the slege of Kimberley by the

time of it here during those ter-We lost a lot of good men, and a, George Labran, general engineer y. He had just gone to his room a zoo-pound Boer sheel entered

a men catered Kimberry, ter 124 days' bombardment. time after this before we had a rajiroad Boers had burned the bridges and tors up a as the town was well supplied with food in some mining supplies, we started the Berbaley Correspondence Oakland Tribune.

San Juan.

most remarkable incidents of the San Juan
de with two officers of the Tenth Cavalry—

H. Smith and Liout. William E. Shipp,
am had entered West Polat together, one of
orts Carolina and the other from Missouri.

m-mates at the Point, and remained such
arre at the Military Academy, entertaining
a friendship more devoted than that of most
g graduated together, each of them returned
as and married. Both entered the same regg their intimacy. They went together into
lan Juan, on the first day of July, 1896, and
and hilled in the asme hour, falling within
of each other. When the list of killed was
newspapers, their names were consecutive.
left a widow and three children.

tsuching incidents reminde me of the most
a I witnessed in the Philippines. When the
gan, Gen. Luna, who was the commander-in-

to preserve bare existence, most of them in carts, and their clothes were exceedingly ragged and dirty, though many bore evidence of superior culture and standing. They always had a number of white flags on poles, and usually a little child walked some distance in advance of the party, carrying a tall reed of the fishpole kind with a handker-chief attached to it. The infant would toddle along through the mud, holding up the reed, which was ten feet long perhaps, and presenting one aspect of war that might well bring tears to the eyes even of the most hardened veteran.—[Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Wheeler's Bravery.

Wheeler's Bravery.

Wheeler's charge at the battle of Shiloh was said by Gen. Grant to be one of the most splendid exhibitions of human bravery he had ever witnessed, and a feat which roused admiration among both armies was when the intrepid little general accomplished the destruction of Rosecrans's provision trains after the battle of Chirkamauga.

On December 30, 1863, Gen. Wheeler attempted and successfully carried out one of the most daring, perilous and important duties ever assigned a cavalry commander. He crossed the Tennessee River in the face of a division of cavalry under Gen. George Crook, drove back and worsted the troops that guaried the Federal trains of Goo mules and 1000 wagons, and captured the whole with 1500 prisoners. While he was thus engaged, Rosecrans's cayalry 8000 strong, swept down upon the Georgians. The latter charged and repulsed the Northerners, capturing the forts at McM.naville, Tenn., with 600 prisoners and great stores; capturing the pulsed the Northerners, capturing the forts at McM:naville, Tenn., with 600 prisoners and great stores; capturing the forts and destroying the bridges near Murfreesbore, and then, as full of fight as at the beginning of the engagement, they turned and put to rout Gen. Hooker and the Eleventh and Twelfith Corps that came riding down at the moment to reënforce the Yankees.—[Chicago Journal.

A Reminiscence of Lee.

WHEN I went to West Point as a cadet, in 1856, the first thing I did was to report to Col. Robert E. Lee, who was at that time superintendent of the Military Academy. Reaching his office, I knocked at the door, and when, in response to a summons to "come in," I entered, one of the handsomest men I ever saw rose from a table, walked around it, and put a hand upon my shoulder in a kind and fatherly manner. I told him that I had come to report, and, with a few pleasant words, he bade me welcome and sent me long to the adjutant.

I never met the great leader of the Confederacy during the war in which we both served, but my schoolboy recellections of him are even more valuable to me on that account. He was a very dignified man, and could be stern on occasions, but extremely kind-hearted. His ideas of duty were inflexible, and his son, Austin Lee, who at that time was a cadet at the Point, was treated by him with no favorable discrimination; the fact, indeed, was cather the opposite Once the boy got into serious trouble, and his entire class had to come to his rescue with persuasion and pledges. in order to redeem him from punishment.—[Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

ANIMAL STORIES.

Made the Dog Laugh.

Made the Dog Laugh.

OhE day I sat upon a piazza overlooking our large back yard, while beside me Pat, my terrier, was busily tearing to pieces a paim-leaf fan. Suddenly he became perfectly still, staring so intently into the yard that I turned to see what had attracted his attention. There was only Polly, our cook's little mulatto girl, who was solemnly parading up and down with a gorgeous brandnew rag dell in a cigar-box chariot, and I wondered what Pat could see in this to interest him.

But the next moment he had darted from my side, and I saw his sharp little face cautiously peeping in at the open yard gate, still watching Polly. Waiting until she had passed and her back was toward him he stole in, literally on tip toe, and, swiftly taking the doll in his mouth, dashed out of the gate, pursued by the exasperated Polly. Then ensued a wild chase, ended at length by Pat's dropping the doll into the box, and immediately seeking refuge in his former place on the-piazza. Here he thrust his head through the balustrade, and to attract Polly's attention gave vent to a queer smohered little bark, at which she looked up and shook her fist at him in impotent rage.

And it was then that I saw Pat laugh. Trembling all over with delight, he turned his head from side to side and cocked first one ear and then the other in the most comical fashion. His little black nose and forehead were wrinkled, his eyes snapped, and his eyebrowa twitched, while his lips quivered, and—yes, there could be no mistake about it—the corners curled upward and Pat was laughing.—[Our Ammal Friends.

Dog with Monkey Rider Caused a Panic.

PRETTY Fide lay a-sleeping just inside the kitchen door where the sound of breakfast cooking mingled gently with his snore. In the dining-room adjoining came a flow of lively chat from the guests of Buena Vista, who around the table sat. In a room upstairs was Chico in a splendid cilded case. and the country of the coun

stair, and he peeped in through the doorway at the guests assembled there. The talk was all in Spanish, which he did not understand, so he moved toward the kitchen humming, "In That Promised Land." But the song stopped in the middle, and the singer's heart stood still as he spied the eleeping Fide just beneath the window sill. Like a flash his memory traveled back to days when he was young, how his mother had instructed him in Simianic tongue to whip every dog he came across, because in ancient days an ancestor had lost a tail through playful canine ways.

With a prayer to Bob Fitzsimmons, Chico took a flying leap, and the way he landed put a stop to Fido's peaceful sleep. He landed on the terrier's back, and there he clung like wax; while Fide, with a howl of fright, concluded to make tracks. He flew around the kitchen at a Maud S. rate of speed, with Chico tearing wool and hide with ghoulish, frenzied greed. The cook, who thought his time had come, struck blindly with his knife, believing that assassins had designs upon his life. The heavy blade awung through the air; there came a plaintive wail, and Chico kept on riding with two inches less of tail.

Into the din'ng-room they ran, this strangely-mated pair, and the guests cut short their eating and began to move from there. Some climbed upon the table, other sought the window sills, while the screams and howls combined would give a calliope the chills.

Had Chico stopped to ponder 'cre he made that frenzied

give a calliope the chills.

Had Chico stopped to ponder 'cre' he made that frenzied leap, it is likely he would hesitate to make himself so cheap. He dared not leave the dog, because a bite would surely come, so he clung on like Maseppa, though it wasn't

Then a serving man with courage and a blanket came in view, and o'er the fleeting animals the coverlet he threw. That stopped the headleng flight, and ere a battle flerce

cage.

Now the owner of the dog who keeps the Bath Beach hostelry says the owner of the monkey must "come down" most handsomely. And the owner of the monkey, Mrs. Cabalerro, wails that she'll have the law on cooks who amputate pet monkeys' tails. So there's war down by the seashore, and the sunny amiles of Spain are lost in clouds of gloom, while deg and menkey are in pain.—[New York Mail and Express.

A Kansas Dog Story.

A LITTLE group of newspaper artists were sipping beer from stone muga, and, strange to say, they were not talking shop. In some unaccountable way the conversation had drifted to the subject of doga. "When I lived out in Kansas, before I came East," said one, "I had a dog that used to do his best to hold back freight trains. The trains always had to stop to take on water, and my dog would fasten his teeth into the rear steps of the caboose, and when the train would start he would do his best to hold it, only letting go when the pace got too hot for him. The train crew all knew him, and one day they set up a job on the poor pup. They had a cargo of raw hides, and one of the trainmen cut off a cow's tail and fastened it to the end of the caboose. When the dog saw this he just ignored his favorite step and fastened his teeth into the caudal appendage of that defunct cow for keeps. He got his teeth all tangled up in it, and when the train started and got going faster and faster he couldn't let go. The last I saw of him he was being swallowed up in a claud of dust in the wake of the train. He didn't get back home for three days, and then he was minus most of his teeth. After that you couldn't get him within 100 yards of the railroad station."—[Philadelphia Record.

Crabs Loose on a Ferryboat.

Crabs Loose on a Ferryboat.

Crabs Loose on a Ferryboat.

The inherent frivolity of human nature was never better illustrated than one night of last week on an incoming West Twenty-third street ferryboat. The hour was late and the boat had its usual crowd of summer travelers, isden with bags and golf sticks, umbrellas and parasola. In the forward cabin were scated a group of boys, laden with the result of a day's crabbing on the Shrewsbury. They carried the crabs in an ingenious fashion. Around one claw of each crab was tied a string, and these strings enabled the youthful fishermen to carry their catch without any danger. One boy handled his bunch carelessly, and in a moment the floor of the ferryboat was filled with scurrying craba. Each crab went in a different direction, and the speed attained by them was remarkable. Then the other passengers grew intersted. With their umbrellas and canes they egged on the crabs to all sorts of strange gymnastics. On one side of the cabin four crabs clung from an umbrella held horizontally, while on the other side a giant crab dangled from a golf stick. In the center of the cabin other passengers started the crabs in races, making wagers on their favorites. It was a great three-ring circus, and the crabs seemed to like the attention they were attracting. Finally the boy collected the truants, and then the passengers crowded round him and tried to buy the crabs, evidently wishing to take them home as pets. The boy refused all offers, however, and he and his companions trudged off with their day's lively catch.—[New York Sun.

MARRIED TO A VASE.

[London Chronicle:] A correspondent, writing fro

Care Com A STORY NOT UNDERSTOOD. By a Special Contributor.

A SMARTLY-GOWNED, up-to-date, intensely-modern little matron is Flossie, with a brand new house in the arristocratic suburbs of Los Angeles.

Not being engaged in the all-absorbing struggle of scaling the social ladder, she cultivates Art—with an upper case A—and artists, and admires relics and things roccoo—when they are explained to her.

Nature never intended Flossie to be intellectual and has set a seal to this effect in the bewitching little dimple in her chin.

Her rose-colored parlor, with its drapes and throws and cheap mantel ornaments, has set its seal upon her artistic perceptions, but Flossie is, nevertheless, a charming woman and her boundless enthuniasm over curios and articles of vertu induces her friends (periodically) to attempt her en-

lightenment.

Flossie was calling recently upon a young friend who has given her home a unique charm—a beautiful expression of individuality—by the collection of interesting and artistic objects, including rare books, good pictures, odd pieces of pottery and foreign brie-a-brac, as well as many antiques more valuable for their history than inherent

Among other curios is an old brass crucifix particularly dear to the heart of the young collector, encased in verdigris, and obtained from an old Spanish priest only by cajolery and feminine wiles, as it is supposed to have been an altar embellishment brought into Mexico during the first Spanish

The young hostess promptly brought this treasure for-ward for the admiration of so appreciative a guest. Flowie examined it doubtfully—dimple in abeyance. "How lovely," she said, in a dead level voice. "Why, what is it?"

"A crucifix which came from Mexico," replied the en-thusiastic collector. "It was given me—under persuasion— by Pather Geronimo of Toluca and has a most romantic story connected with it.

by Father Gecomimo of Toluca and has a most romantic story connected with it.

"In the days of Ridalgo at Monte de las Cruces there lived a young Spanish maiden, Liberata Velasco. She was, of course, beautiful—they always are—with the usual purple-black hair and lustrous eyes. She, also, was carefully guarded by the traditional hawk-eyed duenna with the catike tread, and her only knowledge of the world was gained by s'y peeps from her iron-berred casement and shy glances, as she went to and from mass, over the swaddling folds of her silkes reboto.

"And still Liberata had a lover. In fact, two of them! But where a glance of the luminous eyes, a sweep of the long blue-black lashes on the flushing cheek, the flirt of a fan, the sly pressure of the hand in a crowded decrway accomplishes all, such things may happen and frequently did in this bewitching land with its golden glamour of hangerous days, mountil nights, when the low thrum of the guitar and the click of the castanets lent accompaniment to romance and intrigue.

and the click of the castanets lent accompaniment to ro-mance and intrigue.

"In spite of the unwearying vigilance of the argus-eyed duemna Liberata managed now and then to meet her lover. Each week when the pious Dofia Maria sought her father confessor after vespers and left her innocent charge in the care of the house servant (who had a sweetheart of her own.) Liberata, by the means of a secret stairway and hidden passage—the accessories necessary to thrilling ad-venture in soug and stery—stole out into the gloomy old patio where, safe in the shadows of the magnelies and palma, she and Benito whispered vows of eternal love and fidelity.

palma, she and Behito wan-palma, she and Behito wan formally betrothed (by her family) to Don Pedro Aguilla but added sest to their passion, and that their future was without hope only gave to the pleasures of the passing hour a more exquisite

gave to the pleasures of the passing hour a more exquisite joy.

"But after many a stolen meeting Liberata's heart began to be filled with a strange disquietude and vague misgivings. The fleeting moments with her lover were disturbed by an uncomfortable sensation of being watched—spied typon. It might have been only the promptings of a tardily awakened conscience which made her suspect a listener in every falling leaf, a signal in the shrill cry of a night bird, a stealthy step in every crackling twig as she crept softly among the duaky shadows to the trysting, but her distress was very real. Benito silenced her fears with hisses, but could only reassure her by the promise that hereafter he would meet her at the secret door of the hacienda, thus taking upon himself the greater risk of crossing the open patio, where, if discovered, a lunge through the back with a sharp blade would end all—for it was thus they did things in the good old days of Hidalgo.

"At the next trysting hour Liberata slipped away with a light heart. Benito would be waiting at the little door—but Benite was not there. Timidly, fearfully, Liberata peered out into the inky recesses of the dim—lit patio, where the ragged poinsettia leaves splashed darkly on the clear skeet of moonlight flooding the paved courtyard. Had Benito forgetten his promise? Was he waiting as always in the friendly concealment of the great cypress near the outer gate?

"Drawing her rebozo more closely about her, Liberata

"Drawing her rebozo more closely about her, Liberata glided cautiously along under the protection of the high adobe wall, alert, fearful. She listened; she heard footstops; someone was stealing along behind her. Could it be Benito? He would scorn to frighten her so! She dared not turn, but she felt the unseen presence in close pursuit urging her on. Swiftly she sped to the trysting spot—but so Benito.

ching down at the foot of the lower' tree she gazed alarm. Was not that a muffled agure in the black-that angle? Surely it moved. To reach the pas-

sage she must face it and she dared not! Her heart best to suffocation; she should scream if she remained there;

to suffocation; she should scream if she remained there; her only security lay in action.

"With trembling limbs she crept along to the opposite wall, feeling her way. The figure followed, silent, meascing; no apparition now! Liberata found her hand upon the great latch of the entrada puerta, and all unheeding her course, anxious only to escape, she pushed through into the narrow lane beyond. To the right lay the way to the city—the great dreaded unknown—to the left a by-path to the holy chapel of the Mater Doloreas, seldom used; falling into decay. But, yos, tonight a feeble light seemed to stream through its open door! Liberata preced forward; surely some help must lie this way, and the dread presence, mercileasly urgent, seemed to force her in this direction, leaving no choice.

"Driven by dread of she knew not what, Liberata, clutching her rebose fast at her throbbing threat, atumbled blindly on. She longed to throw herself, a penitent, before the altar; the chapel offered refuge, her patron saint protection, her church pardon and peace and neither man nor demon would dare do her an injury before that sacred

tion, her church pardon and peace and neitner man seddemon would dare do her an injury before that sacred ahrine.

"Guided by the faint glimmer of the candle light Liberata made her way over the cold, unoven stones of the chapel floor. Dim like distant stars twinkled the flickering beacon, but strangely not on the altar before the Blessed Virgin, but at its base? And what was that dark mass at the foot of the rude steps, where the candles lay guttering? Paralyzed with the thought her imagination conjured, Liberata stood tearing the subono from her head and shoulders, as if to thus dispel the awful vision, all unconscious that her pursuer stood so near that he could have touched her with his outstretched hand.

"Fascinated with fear, Liberata urgad her tottering footsteps forward and with one wild cry of anguish threw herself upon the outstretched body of Benito, who lay inanimate below the altar steps, a dagger through his heart.

"Infiela! Art thou then satisfied?"

"The voice, intense with suppressed passion, awoke the echoes of the silest chapel, and Liberata caised herself to confront the somber figure of Don Pedro, who stood gloomily gazing down upon her kneeling beside the body of her dead lover.

"Liberata turned from him with a low moan, and raising

gazing down upon her kneeling beside the body of her dead lover.

"Liberata turned from him with a low mean, and raising Benito's head tenderly, drew it upon her breast, pressing passionate kisses on the still warm lips.

"Tente! Bastante!' cried Don Pedro, savagely, seising the unhappy girl in an attempt to drag her from Benito.

"Liberata, crased with horror, drew the dripping steel from her lover's gaping wound; then, striking wildly, frantically at Don Pedro, she dragged herself across Benito's body, and, stretching her hands out in supplication, threw herself heavily against the crumbling shrine. In clinging to it for support her hand fell upon this crucifix, which, in the frensy of her grasp, became detached from the decaying wood and Liberata slipped hack with the sacred symbol in her hand.

the frensy of her grasp, became detached from the decaying wood and Liberata slipped back with the sacred symbol in her hand.

"Don Pedro, infuriated, strode brutally over the corpse of his rival and, undeterred by the hallowed spot, would have torn the fainting girl from her holy refuge, but, imbued with sudden courage, Liberata raised herself and standing like some slim, pale priestess, she extended the crucifix in her hand and kissing it swore by it and the Holy Virgin that in life and in death she and Benito were one and that Don Pedro's wife she would never be!

"Held at bay but momentarily, the exasperated nobleman, with a smothered imprecation, sprung forward, when Liberata, maddened with grief and despair, plunged the dagger through her innocent heart and fell across her lover's body, dead.

"This crucifix was taken with great difficulty from the clasp of her dead hand and was used as the sole ornamentation of her coffin. Liberata having been denied, as a suicide, the offices of the holy church, was buried in the eld patio at the foot of the levers' tree. During the insurrection and the partial destruction of the Hacisands de la Huerta, her coffin was unearthed and this crucifix removed 2 om it by a young priest who knew her history and preserved it."

The narrator's voice fell pathetically as she concluded the tragic tale with true dramatic effect.

"Dear me," said Flossie, suppressing a yawn, "how interesting." What dreadful things they used to do in Spainbefore the war, of course. And this thing was found in the ruins—after the bombardment at Havana, I suppose?"

The young story-teller regarded the speaker sorrowfully, but Flossie continued with reviving animation—dimple in full play.

"Oh, if you really care for this sort of thing I can get you as many as you want. You know Mollie, my second girl—such a dish-hreaker you never asw—anyone would know she was in love—well! she's got a beau who works for one of these Catholic undertakers where they make just loads of these crossee—stick them all over the

A GLACIER IN THE ALLEGHANIES.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] At one time glaciers were known to have extended to the Arctic Ocean and to have covered much of the United States to the Ohio River. Traces of the action of these glaciers may still be found in what is known as glacial drift or stones, and big boulders that were brought down on these civers of ice. There is said to be the remains of one in a high valley of North Mountain, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. It begins just where the forest ends. A sort of soil of sand and decayed forest leaves covers it for a few inches in depth below which there is water for several feet and then selid ice to the earth bottom of the valley. In a few yearn at most the ice will have melted and the water run away to the sea and then the bed of this spur of a glacier may be traced by the geologist before ever it be made the sleeping place of bird or flower, or harbor an acorn in a soil that for perhaps a million years has not awakened to the kiss of the sun.

LONDON'S NEW CATE

(not including the turreta,) nor foot; has any foot, and to the top of the cross, any the dimensions are: Length from the main anctuary, aga foot; depth of the anectuar the raised choir beyond, as feet, making length 34s foot; width of nave, to foot; and alsles, 95 foot; across nave and aisles 145 feet; height of the main arches of the of its three domes, no foot.

The chief structural materials used are and atone set in coment mortar. The enisheight of eight feet from the ground, as the structure above of red bricks, in many arranged, with a large amount of decoration the same and other parts. It is also intended to walls and the piers to the height of 35 from the proper part of the pier the vaults and concrete domes will be does work illustrating the history of the Cath The cost of the cathedral building—that simply, without the internal decoration—coed £170,000. It is impossible, at this estimate whatsoever of what the decomentation of the interior will amount to. The opening of the cathedral is annount so, the Feast of the Apostles Sts. Pet sixth anniversary of the solemn laying a stone.

MINISTER WU.

HIS PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT-HIS TRA

CHARACTER.

[Washington Correspondence New York? The Chinese troubles have brought into spenot only bees, but to a lesser extent throw ised world. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ecapital. He is recognized as one of the men that China has ever produced. Hot of former Chinese ministers here, but he is me of the ministers now representing China and other capitals. So famous has he become gestion has been made in one newspaperemanste from Assistant Secretary Melto present dynasty should be overthrown by Wu Ting Fang established as ruler with the of the western nations. While this other chimerical, there is something in the condition appointment and his recard here to make his career may well be watched.

He capresents not the China of tradition gressive, commercial elements. He is one of mopolitan of these interests. He is one of mopolitan of men. He was the first Chinese legal course in England and be admitted there. He could practice law with success of the English language is excellent, and familiar with the western institutions as Mew World. It is said that Wu owen his promotion while standing for the progessive ness affairs to the favor of Li Hung Chang covered his abilities and decided to bring he will be a genuine Chinese and not a Earth his rise in politics all the more notable, line of mandarin ancesters, but, what is family of sufficient means and intelligent Europe for an education.

For Minister Wu everybedy in Washingt liest of feelings. He is genial and any times, and talks freely and intelligent Europe for an education.

For Minister Wu everybedy in Washingt liest of feelings. He is genial and any times, and talks freely and intelligent mative land and to be keenly alive to its

[Westminster Garette:] It was it dum-dum bullet that gold and sity balls were fired at an enemy. When adnagar was besieged by Emperer who defended it, before her capitulat and silver to he molded into bulle graved maledictions against the oppreby cannon into the jungle, where me been found. An old peasant, who did

GOOD SHORT Compiled for Th

NEW CATHEDRAL

MOLIC EDIFICE BUILT

The building of this was abtedly the largest built in constitution, originated with Carbon years of strenuous effect lardens, Victoria street, was assection. Purther than this, the proceed with the undertaking, soulved to begin the erection of

ns are: Extreme length, 36 to of nave, 117 feet; height of tanne of the cross, 183 feet. Intersect from the cross, 183 feet. Intersect from the main entrance is the feet, making the total into a nave, 60 feet; width across is nave, 60 feet; width across is nave and eisles and side changin arches of the nave, 90 feet, feet.

materials used are very hard mortas. The external walls, as the ground, are of granish districts, in many parts artist mount of decorative work in besides the lefty and massive that columns of marble 17 less transcepts, as well as many granite in the sanctuary, the also intended to cover the the height of 38 feet with me part of the piers and wall lemes will be decorated with motory of the Catholic church iral building—that is, of the irrnal decoration—will probable are will amount to.

Apostles Sts. Peter and Page as believed Sts. Peter and Page as alleun laying of the fruit as the selection and as alleun laying of the fruit as alleun laying of the fruit as alleun laying of the fruit as the selection laying of the fruit as alleun laying of the fruit as alleun laying of the fruit as the selection layer as the selection lay

ISTER WU.

SPIRIT-HIS TRAINING

LLS MADE OF GOLD.

GOOD SHORT STORIES. Compiled for The Times.

I They Were About Even

MLY the most noccel response ever made to a re-to return a vote of thanks to a chairman was sade by Mr. Moody during his first visit to Eng-led attended a meeting at which the Earl of y I was chairman. The duty of proposing a sales was assigned to him, and the announce-

a rote of thanks to the noble earl who

mere a vote of thanks to the noble earl who as this eccasion."

In thing was quite out of Mr. Moody's line. mailties might or might not have come gracehis lips had he attempted them, but he did not. the disregard of conventionality he burst upon a with the gold announcement: a ser has made two mistakes. To begin with, her. Mr. Moody at all. I'm plain Dwight L. leaday-school worker. And then I'm not your main; by the grace of God I'm your brother, with you in our Father's work for His children, about this vote of thanks to the 'noble earl or chairman this evening.' I don't see why we at him any more than he should thank us. It is they offered to thank our Mr. Lincoln for our a meeting in Illinois, he stopped it. He is to do his duty, and they'd tried to do theirs. If was about an even thing all around."

Mr. Meody carried his English audiences at the Mr. Meody carried his English audiences and that beginning to his latest labora.—[Youth's

ass Author.

surks on Hall Caine's recent issue," writes a namager in the Isle of Man, to a London call a conversation I once had with two old se, a farmer and his buxon wife, who live yards of Greebs Castle, our great Manx use. Hall Caine had just taken up his abode se, and I started the conversation by saying farmer and wife:

"We great Hall Caine near you now?"

wife:) "Ays, man."

wife:) "And what tremenjus style they are

ad what's he doing for a living, Mr.—?"

r. greatly astonished:) "What! don't you

gr, greatly astonished:) 'What spalar author?' 'Ind what's that?' gr:) 'Why, he writes succesful th a fine show of contempt:)

by by same me an animal of the order indentata; touthless animal?" rises face beamed with pleasure at the prospect smark roplied:

what is the animal?"
commother," replied the boy, in great glee.—[Lon

DUGH for so many weeks of agonizing suspense no ble word from Peking was allowed to filter through state world, yet when Li Hung Chang left England conclusion of his visit four years ago he made a appeal for our press to aid him, says Pearson's. By way of giving a farewell measage to the Briting Li had the representatives of the London news-sought before him, and to whom he expressed rethin engagements had precluded him visiting the affects of some great London newspapers. highly appreciative of the most enthusiastic receptate me by the English people," declared Li to the correspondent, "and I hope that in future if anymeters Chins the press will do their best to help by mission of reform in China, because I know how it the London papers are."

Excellency welcome English journalists in the next question addressed through the inter-who replied: "I think I would be happy to

ild Li have thought that within a comparatively the Lundon press would be so long waiting for a did not give. Did Li mean what he said on the an occasion? But that can well be left as a

King Oscar's private suite is situated when they were stopped by an attendant, who told them they would have to wait, as the King was there, but was about to take a drive, when the apartments would be open. As they waited in the corridor a royal carriage drew up at the foot of the staircase. A moment later the King appeared in the uniform of an admiral. As he passed Mrs. Baldwin made a graceful courtesy, which he acknowledged with a courteous bow Turning to an aide-de-camp he said:

"Please show that lady and her friends through the royal chambers. I see that they are Americans, fellow monarcha," and with another bow and smile the King departed.—[Chicago Times-Herald.

A Darky Explanation.

WHEN Thomas T. Crittenden was Governor of Missouri he had a colored hostler who always stood much in awe of his employer. One of his traits was that he was unduly apologetic about trifles; but one night when the Governor's favorite horse died, the old negro was in a dire dilemma, and the case apparently was beyond the man's power of palliation. He wandered aimlessly about the stable yard for a long time, fearing to break the news to his employer. Finally he mustered sufficient courage to approach the Governor. When he had turned his hat around several times in his hands and had swallowed equally as often, he said:

"Guvnor, that yere black hoss of yours ain't a-goin' to live berry long." The Governor looked in surprise and

asked:

"What makes you think that, Ben?"

"Case he am dead," the negro said laconically!"—[St.
Louis Republic.

She Had a Smaller One.

T WAS on a West Side cable. The stout Teuton woman with the little boy handed a conductor a so bill.

"Smallest you have?" inquired the conductor, as he shifted the silver and nickels in his pocket.

She thought he meant the little boy.

"Nein!" she responded. "I had one home only dree months all alerty"

Then the laugh was on the conductor .- [Tacoma News.

Invalle's Caustie Wit.

Ingalla's Caustic Wit.

S ENATOR INGALLS arrived in Washington clad in a long linen duster, wearing a broad alouch hat, and carrying a very large carpet bag.

As he was over 6 feet tall and very thin and angular, he was a figure to attract attention. But he seemed to enjoy it and held to his outlandish garments for some time. For the first couple of years he was little in evidence. But he looked about him and evidently took a hint from the success of Coakling.

Ingalla's first notoriety was gained by his speech in eulogy of Senator Ben Hill of Georgia. It was the eloquence of agnosticism regretting the death of a friend who was to live only in memory.

enlogy of Senator Ben Hill or Georgia. It was the transport of agnosticism regretting the death of a friend who was to live only in memory.

Greater notoriety was gained by his speech against Cleveland. The Senate was debating the right of the President to withhold the papers in cases where Predgal officers were discharged from the government service. Ingalls attacked both the President and his party, reviewing the latter's history from war times down.

galls attackd both the President and his party, reviewing the latter's history from war times down.

It was in this speech that he treated of the mugwumps and designated them as the "political hybrids having all the offices of both sexes and the virtues of neither."

Relative to discharging old soldiers, he said: "They say the Democratic administration has not made a clean sweep of the Republican officeholders. Well, they have done the best they could. Angels could do no more."

In the storm of applause and laughter that followed Ingalls stood as solemn as a nutracker.—[Chicago Journal.

A Sample of Our Own Intoleration.

A Sample of Our Own Intoleration.

CENATOR EUGENE HALE of Maine told recently with Samused chagrin of a passage at arms he had with Mc. Wu, the Chinese Minister. The treatment of the missionaries in the Far East was under discussion, and the Senator had trotted out a number of instances of maltreatment, and even worse, that the missionaries had met with at the hands of their eastern brethren. The Senator then pointed out to the Minister that this was hardly the way in which the missionary should be received, and that a liberty of faith should be accorded their subjects by eastern rulers. All through this homily the Chinese Minister had grinned sympathetically, but a trifle derisively. "Liberty of religious thought, eh?" Wu inquired tentatively, when his chance came; "you not always give liberty of religious thought in this country; you sometimes persecute the missionary in these great United States, I think?" To this, needless to say, the junior Senator from the Pine Tree States interposed a vigorous denial.

"No, you never do such things here, never. You never

"No, you never do such things here, never. You never persecute the poor missionary! You are too high-minded. You have too much freedom of thought for that." And here Wu's derisive smile grew diabelical. "How about that Levantine affair?"

"Levantine affair?" was the puzzled inquiry.
"Yes, Levantine affair; affair at Levant. What did you

And then the Senator suddenly remembered the fate of a Mccmon missionary at Levant, Me. The keen Celestial eye of the Chinese Minister saw the look of understanding in Senator Hale's eye, and he drove the nail home.

"What did you do with that Mormon missionary at Levant, eh? You gave him what is called tar and feathers; is it not so?" But the Senator had no response at hand.

—[New York Tribune.

his name, she found Richard Brown was the one sponded to. "Richard Brown, come here."

No one moved. "Richard Brown," again was vociferated by the mistress. No such person evidently was among the number of 200 children.
"Sit straight up and let me look at all your faces," she

On detecting a strange little one among the number she omewhat decidedly said: "Little man, your name is Richard Brown, is it not?"
"No," replied the child. "I'm Dicky Broon."

Cuban English.

M ANY of the visiting Cuban teachers during their stay in this country picked up a few words and phrases of English, the meaning of which they hardly understood. Near the University of Pennsylvania a coal cart driver, who was standing beside his team, started a conversation with a stout Cuban sefor, says the Philadelphia Record. "So you're a Cuban, are you?" he asked, "Sure," was the rather slangy reply. "You like this country?" "All right."

"Were you born in Cuba?"

This ended the conversation, as the coal cart driver ap-parently felt that his well-meant efforts were not ado-

Wanted to Ruise it Himself.

Wanted to Baise it Himself.

CAMUEL R. IRELAND, a lawyer and raconteur—by choice the latter—of Washington, is responsible for this story about a genial and ingenicus old presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was a townsman of his back in Kentucky, relates the New York Telegram. When he appeared in Mr. Ireland's offices at Washington one day the lawyer was cordial to the old preacher, took him to all the interesting places of the capital, and in the evening had him to dine at the home of a lady in the official circle, who would rather decorate her table with quaint, homely characters than with notables. Spaghetti was one of the dishes served, and the old man took to it with amazing celerity. Put very much at his ease by the gracious ways of his hostess, he asked for and polished off another plateful of the Italian paste.

Sighing contentedly as he finished, he remarked:

Sighing contentedly as he finished, he remarked:
"I wish, ma'am, you'd tell me what's the name of that
dish I've just been cating?"
"That's spaghetti, elder," said the hostess, "an Italian

"So?" said the elder. "Well, it's real good, and I wish before I go you'd give me some of the seed. Chances are that we can grow the stuff in Kentucky."

His Plans Came to Naught.

WAS an enumerator in 1890, down in Louisiana, and,

Its Plans Came to Maught.

If WAS an enumerator in 1890, down in Louisiana, and, I being down on my uppers about that time, I was tickled enough to get the job," said Col. "Sam" Baston, the Cheyenne, Wyo., millionaire. "My bill against the government was \$119, and I used to his awake nights planning how I would blow the money in. I was terribly disappointed when the Supervisor told me I would have to wait for a government check. He said, however, that the remittance would be along in a few days, and I began to humt the postoffice, expecting to get it in every mail. I kept that up for about sixty days, and meanwhile missed several good chances of getting a job.

"About a month after the other boys received their checks, but mine failed to arrive. I wrote a hot letter to Washington, telling the Supervisor-General all about my troubles, and in four or five weeks got a reply from the ninth deputy of the fourth assistant clerk of the acting superintendent of the buteau of kicks and wails. He said the records showed that all the enumerators had been paid, intimated, courteously, that I was a crook and bunco man, and requested me to fill out the inclosed blanks. They were forms for filing a claim against the government. I threw the bunch into the waste basket. I decided not to devote my entire life to the collection of \$119. Pill forget this, I said to my, self, and try to live it down.

"In the fall of 1894 I was spending my vacation at Den-

self, and try to live it down.

"In the fall of 1894 I was spending my vacation at Denver, Colo., when I received a letter that had been chasing me all over the country and was black with postmarka. It contained a check for \$1.9, and a brief, cold, typewritten statement that the Census Bureau had found my account. I cashed the check, took the money to a faro bank around the corner, put it on the ace, and lost."—[New York Commercial.

A Peculiar Girl.

A Peculiar Girl.

11 THAT Miss Brandish is one of the most peculiar girls I ever saw. She and I met in Florida last winter, and we've been very good friends ever since—until a couple of weeks ago. Now she barely speaks to me. I can't account for it. We were talking one evening about clever women. We both agreed that talented women are seldom beautiful."

"You probably made some break that she didn't like?"

"No, I was careful about that, and she showed no sign of this unaccountable coldness until I saked her whether, if she could have her choice, she would prefer to be talented or beautiful? She never answered the question, and has been different toward me ever since. Most peculiar girl Lever saw."—[Chicago Times-Herald.

He Took It.

"THE

VE

al

September 16, 1900.]

And I believe that truthfr Will truthful men became And be beloved by every Like the great Washing

Jesuit Priests the Public High Sch

It seems funny to think of Jesuit acting as teachers of the public achs possession. This is the case here, by the present at least. The only high is the Ateneo, or Jesuit College. It is pupils—boys, from 14 to 18, all whooking. The professors are dark-factish priests, and, as far as I could justion with them, well-educated mensis just next to the Church of San Igchurches in Manila. The college is many rooms, floored with mahogany is to be finished in native woods at themselves. The carving of the characteristy by natives, and it equals in exhedral in Europe. One of the fast its musical instruction. During my twenty boys coated at piamos, all has acted they were carving. They should not be the carving. They should not be the carving. They should not be the lines of the beaux arts. I understand, the most of its income it funds. It seems funny to think of Je

mila Colleges.

Educated Filipinos.

There are many natives of the leads abroad. Some girls are sent lengkong, and many of the young ated in Spain. There are here in octors and dentists. The rebellion avolved the people in war with Sult of a novel written by a Filithis man was educated in Germannan throughout the Far East amons throughout the Far East This man was educated in German famous throughout the Far East as has had the same effect here as to the Cabin" had in exciting feeling a United States, and it eventually can the Spaniards. He was a post as is greatly beloved by the Tagalos, translated into English.

The Lord's Prayer in Tagale

The Lord's Prayer in Tagala.

There are a number of native ne Manila and at other places three Islands. Some are in Spanish and A Tagalo paper looks very strange type seems to have been grabbed up into the columns without regard to language is harsh, containing marather grating on the ear of the for a copy of the Lord's Prayer in Tag "Ama namin sung ma sa langit mo. Napa sa amin ang sahavian m equi sa lupa para nang sa langit, I nang amin canin sa araonas. Pataw masama."

masama."

In looking over the prayer you will of the consonants are n's and m's an is a g. It is indeed a curious langua, names of towns in the island begin great many of them begin with G. people of the Philippines at least or apeak the Tagalo, though comparative

The Visayan Literature.

Next to the Tagalos come the Visaya are perhaps two millions. They also ha literature, but the literature is largely published by the missionaries of the Ca The Visayan is not unlike the Tagalo from the following extract, which I copy

Circling the Pacific. By Frank G. Carpenter.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS.

HOW OUR ARMY OFFICIALS ARE ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS IN THE VARIOUS ISLANDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANILA, Aug. 1, 1900.—One of the most important things our government has to do in the Philippine Islands is the establishment of a good public-school system. At present not more than—20 per cent. of the people can read and write. There are districts in which very few of them can speak Spanish, and there are hundreds of thousands of school children who have had no school advantages. For the past four years, owing to the trouble with the Spaniards and the Americans, many of the schools have been discontinued. In every island I have visited I have found the schoolhouses vacant, and nearly everywhere they are going to ruin. In some parts of Luzon they have been burned by the insurgents and in others the teachers have had to leave because they were connected with the friars.

The Army and the Schools.

The Army and the Schools.

came out here as a soldier in the Second Oregon Volunteers, but he has been placed at the head of this department. He tells me that there are now between forty and fifty public schools in Manila, with an attendance of 4000 to 5000 pupils—not more than one-tenth of what there should be in this city of 300,000 people.

The schools, with one or two exceptions, are all of the primary grade. The language used is mainly Spanish, English being taught for only a portion of the day. The English teachers are in most places American girls, the daughters of the officials here. Some few have been school teachers at home, but many are new, experimenting for the first time on the poor Filipinos. Many of them labor under the disadvantage of not knowing the Spanish language, but they are all learning rapidly, and, considering their lack of normal-school training, are doing remarkably well. They are very well paid, each teacher receiving a salary of \$1440, or \$730 in gold. This is, I think, for a year of ten months. It is considerably more than the school wages in the United States.

What Is Needed.

What we need here is a bureau of education, officered by practical American teachers, who will take charge of the educational system of the whole archipelago and direct it from here. There should be a supply of American teachers so that there could be at least one English teacher in every With the advance of over army every town which has been garrisoned has been given a school. The officers urge the people to open the schoolhouses, and tell them that they must support their own schools, and that English must be one of the studies. In some places the soldiers are teaching, and everywhere attempts are made to organize a new system of education. Heretofore the Philippines have had schools for years will have to be continued in Spaniah. The chilman in the work of the native teachers, who will take things of the whole archipelago and direct it from here. There should be a supply of American teachers, who will take things of the whole archipelago and direct it from here. There should be a supply of American teachers so that there could be at least one English teacher in every village and school district, with a corps of general superintendents, who could go from district to district and see that the children are being properly taught. The best educational system of the whole archipelago and direct it from here. There should be a supply of American teachers so that there could be at least one English teacher in every village and school district, with a corps of general superintendents, who could go from district to district and see that the children are being properly taught. The best educated of the maties archipelago and direct it from here. There should be a supply of American teachers so that there could be at least one English teacher in every village and school district, with a corps of general superintendents, who could go from district to district and see that the children are being properly taught. The best educational system of the whole archipelago and direct it from here. There should be a supply of American teachers so that there could be a supply of American teachers so that there could be a supply of American teachers so that there could be a supply of American teachers so that the properly supply of American teachers so that the properly supply of American teachers so that the properly

the entrance is found. Going upstairs, we fall rooms filled with little children at work.

bare feet, or in slippers, without stocking the number cannot help studying out load, custom which was taught in the past, but a

can teachers are trying to abolish As we stand and look at the sch comes out. It seems queer to us that he he while he is teaching, and stranger still a cigarettes from his pockets then and there a join him in a smoke. He shows off the sel language is Spanish, and we can hardly say do well or ill.



in most of the villages, but the teachers have been appointed by the priests and the studies have been controlled by them. The chief teaching has been in the catechism and along lines of religious instruction, and today the priests object decidedly to having the catechism taken out of the schools. The schools were opened with the reading of Catholic prayers, and until now every school had a crucifix hung up over the teacher's desk. The same prayers are used now by many of the American teachers, one of them telling me that she thought it better to keep up the prayers, notwithstanding she was a Protestant hercelf.

At present there is no systematic school organization of the islands. Each military official prescribes for his own district, and it is a sort of go-as-you-please. The only place where there is anything like a bureau of education is in Manila. Here we have a superintendent of public instruction. This is George P. Anderson, a Seattle man, the son of one of the leading college educators of the Northwest. Prof. Anderson graduated in one of the Washington State universities, and about nine years ago finished a course of three years at Yale. He has had no practical experience in public-school work, and it is a question whether a man who has worked in the school at home would not be better equipped for the place. Mr. Anderson

dren should be compelled to go to school. They need new school buildings and new schoolbooks, and, in fact, a thorough reorganization of their educational system. They are, I am told, in nearly all places anxious to learn and perfectly willing to pay for the best school advantages, but in order to have these there must be Americans at the head of the school system and enough American teachers scattered throughout the whole to leaven the lump.

A Typical School.

A Typical School.

I have visited a number of the public schools of Manila. I am surprised at the quickness and intelligence of the pupils. They are very apt at learning, and are the equals, I believe, of children of the same age in the United States. Let me take you into one of the schools, and show you just how it looks. It is a primary school, for as yet little more than the primary grades have been established. The schoolhouse is nothing like any you have seen in the United States. It is a one-story building about thirty feet square, built upon posts ten feet in height. It has sliding windows made up of a lattice work of hundreds of little squares, in each of which a piece of qyster shell not thicker than your thumb nail has been fitted. These shells serve to keep out the hot sun, and they are so transparent that they admit enough light for study and work. The windows are always open, except where they keep out the sun, so that the air

A Girls' School.

Later on I visited one of the prim Later on I visited one or the primary.

The teachers were women, and among these can girl who told me that she found the bright as our school children at heme. Will photographed some of the pupils, tal girls as a sample, and later on made a pick has a sample, and later on made a pick has a sample, and later on made a pick has a sample, and later on made a pick has a sample and later on made a pick has a sampl She had some of the little ones recite th and they did remarkably well.

and they did remarkably well.

The teachers are doing all they can to her canism. Last Pourth of July there was a stion at which pyvotechnic speeches on liberty and the Declaration of Independence read by pupils. On Washington's birthday American put over all the school buildings for the first to were appropriate exercises in commemorating George and his remarkable hatchet. I doubt hatchet story has as much force here as in Am Filipino child has thus far not been taught out the first to the fir

rpenter.

. There is a little cocoanut tree s on our way to the back yard nd. Going upstairs, we find two at

are boys, for there is no co-ed ila, and the boys and girls ead The boys are as brown as ut short, so that it stands ur little bullet-like heads. Re lack, and the most of them man were their clothes in this way and them straight home. Each by side of his trousers, and each is a ppers, without stockings. Fully he help studying out loud, according anoth in the next ht in the past, but which our

look at the school the native a queer to us that he keeps his ing, and stranger still when he pockets then and there and adea to. He shows off the scholars, he h, and we can hardly say whether for of so. It is entitled "The Truthful Washing-

her 16, 1900.]

I am a Filipine boy,

And not supposed to know

About the great George Washington,

And why folks love him so.

That from his early youth hen accused of naughty deeds He always spoke the truth.

nd I believe that truthful boys Will truthful men become, nd be beloved by every one. Like the great Washington

sts the Public High School Teachers.

It seems funny to think of Jesuit priests, in their gowns, acting as teachers of the public schools of a United States seems funny. This is the case here, but it is a necessity for the present at least. The only high school of the islands is the Ateneo, or Jesuit College. It has about eight hundred number boys, from 14 to 18, all well dressed and bright lacking. The professors are dark-faced, black-haired Spanish priests, and, as far as I could judge from my conversation with them, well-aducated men. Their college building is just next to the Church of San Ignacio, one of the finest thurshes in Manila. The college is very large, comprising is just next to the Church of San Ignacio, one of the finest churches in Manila. The college is very large, comprising many reems, floored with mahogany, and a theater, which is to be finished in native woods carved by the Filipinos themselves. The carving of the church interior was done utirsly by natives, and it equals in beauty, I venture, any extendral in Europe. One of the features of this college is its musical instruction. During my visit I found about treaty beys cented at pianos, all hammering away at their couries at the same time and each in a different key. Is other cooms the boys were engaged in sketching, and in recems the boys were engaged in sketching, and in they were carving. They show considerable artistic and are, the priests say, very good at all things is lines of the beaux arts. This school received, I and, the most of its income from the public-school

me are several colleges here in Manila managed by forest clerical orders, but none which will compare even the second-class colleges of the United States. has a long list of studies in its curriculum, but as to itself education along modern lines it is unknown. One largest colleges, St. Thomas, is older than any colin the United States, having been founded at least pass before our Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth St. Thomas belongs to the Dominican friars, one of times of the clerical organizations, and one which has all a vast deal of trouble in the Philippine Islands. The cans also own the College of San Juan de Letran, was founded in the middle of the seventeenth cen-R was at this college that Aguinaldo was educated, es not seem to have carried away pleasant memo-is school days, for he has been one of the chief of the friam ever since his graduation.

to these institutions is the College of St. professorahips by the King of Spain at \$10,000 lines are also schools for gris here, taught chiefly man, such as the colleges of Santa Isabel, Santa Ia Concordia, so that so far as name is concerned has had no lack of educational institutions, although bably not a city of its size in the world so

here are many natives of the better classes who go to at abreed. Some girls are sent to the Italian convent in thou, and many of the young Filipinos have been edu-dis Spain. There are here in Manila Filipino lawyers, tom and dentists. The rebellion against the friars which dwell the people in war with Spain was largely the reof a novel written by a Filipino author, José Rizal.

I man was educated in Germany and Spain, and was
sens throughout the Far East as an oculist. His novel
and the same effect here as to the friars as "Uncle Tom's hin" had in exciting feeling against elavery in the ited States, and it eventually caused him to be shot by Spaniards. He was a poet as well as a novelist, and reatly beloved by the Tagalos. His novel is now being malated into English.

Lord's Prayer in Tagalo.

There are a number of native newspapers published in Manila and at other places throughout the Philippine Islanda. Some are in Spanish and others are in Tagalo. A Tagalo paper looks very strange to American eyes. The type seems to have been grabbed up at random and thrown has the columns without regard to order or reason. The language is harsh, containing many nasal sounds, and ather grating on the ear of the foreigner. I give you here a copy of the Lord's Prayer in Tagalo.

"Ama mamin sung ma sa langit casambahin any nasla

na namin sung ma sa langit casambahin ang nagla Napa sa amin ang sahavian mo. Sundin ang loob mo pi sa lupa para nang sa langit. Higyan mo cama ngaion ing amin canin sa araonas. Patavarin o mo cami sa dilan

In looking over the prayer you will notice that the most of the consonants are n's and m's and one in every eight is a g. It is indeed a curious language. Nearly all of the names of towns in the island begin with M or N, but a net many of them begin with G. Still, of the 8,000,000 people of the Philippines at least one-third, if not more seak the Tagalo, though comparatively few can write it.

The Vlusyan Literature.

Heat to the Tagalos come the Visayana, of whom there is perhaps two millions. They also have a language and instant, but the literature is largely made up of tracts beliabed by the missionaries of the Catholic Church. The Visayan is not unlike the Tagalo, as may be seen the following extract, which I copy from one of their

tracts merely to show you how the stuff looks in print. It is only one sentence, but it contains fifty-four words. Sarang man maca-a igum sang indulgencia plenaria ang mga te gumatayon nga, sa dili maca confesar cag maca calauat tungud sang mga caula ngan sang hinali cag mabug-at nga balatian, mag hinulsul sang ilang mga sala cag manuaug sang santos nga ngalan ni Jesus cag con dili sarang maca-himo aini bisan tuyoon lamang sa salud sang cabubut-on."

The Moros and the Koran.

As to the Moros, the only education which they have had up to now is learning the Koran. The teaching is all done the Mohammedan priests. The books are in the Arabic characters, and the little ones squat down on the floor or the ground and in a sing-song tone cry out the prayers un-til they have learned them. They usually keep a book beem as they study, but as to learning to write essays in Arabic or as to any practical education, as we know it, such things are unknown in our Mohammedan land.

In fact, in nearly all the islands education will have to

begin at the ground, and in many of them new books will need to be written for the purpose of teaching. The super-intendent of education here in Manila has already ordered a large number of books, and before this letter is published some 20,000 will already have arrived and be in the hands

A great many of the books are in Spanish, but it seen A great many or the books are in spanish, but it seems to me that this language should be changed for English just as soon as possible. The quicker we can open the doors of our literature, religion and ideas of political morality to these people the quicker we can make them respectable American citizens. I doubt if much can be done until they have learned the English language, and it seems to me that the chief hope is in the children and not in the grownupa, who have been bred and raised in Spanish corruption.
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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WINDS AND STORMS AND THEIR CAUSES.

By a Special Contributor.

HE terrible calamity which has just come upon the city of Galveston will surely arouse the most pro-found sympathy of the whole country; and it may well stir up in us who live on these Pacific shores the deepest thankfulness that we are not exposed to such

In connection with this great catastrophe a few thoughts on the general causes of storms may not be out of place. Such dire effects as have been felt at Galveston must be Such dire effects as have been felt at Galveston must be produced by the conflict of mighty forces, in the presence of which man is helpless, and his grandest works mere playthings. We are told that the longest wagon bridge in the world, which cost \$265,000, went down before the storm had got under good headway; and where a few days ago a prosperous city stood with all the modern appliances that wealth and still can obtain the modern appliances that wealth and skill can obtain, there is now a scene of utter desolation. And all this misery and destruction have been brought about by a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere; by a commotion in the air we breathe.

We boast of our modern inventions in the field of ex-plosives, of the destructive power of our dynamite and of our modern weapons of warfare, but more destruction has probably been wrought in a single night by this atheric strife than by the whole navy during the late And yet we cannot see this subtle vehicle of force, sometimes scarcely feel it—although we live in it, breathe it, and are surrounded by it on every hand. This invisible sphere of air incloses the earth and extends to a height of about two hundred miles. Its weight is equal to a layer of mercury spread all over the earth to a thickness of nearly thirty inches, and its pressure is about 14 1-2 pounds on every square inch of surface. It is so fluid and so easily expanded that the slightest increase of temperature sets it in motion, and the heated air begins at once to rise. This point is illustrated. gins at once to rise. This point is illustrated every time we light a lamp or a fire in a room. The heated air flows up the chimney, and the colder air rushes in to take its place and produces the draught, and the air at the top of the room is soon found to be much warmer than that

This is, on a small scale, exactly what is always taking place in the atmosphere all over the world. The rays of the sun fall perpendicularly upon some point within the tropics all the year round, and thus raise the temperature of the surface of the earth in the equatorial region above that of the parts to the north and south. The air in the tropics, being heated both by the direct rays of the sun and also by the radiation of heat from the earth's surface, expands and becomes lighter than the surrounding air and rises to the top. The air from the colder regions north and south then rushes in to take the place of the heated air, to be heated in its turn, and thus a complete ulation of the air is established

If the earth were at rest the cold currents of air wou always flow straight from the north and south to the equator, and the warm currents straight from the equator to the poles. But as the earth is turning round daily on its axis from west to east the air currents from the poles, having a slower movement at their start than the surface of the earth has at the equator, gradually lag behind and flow toward the west, so that the cold winds generally flow ortheast. These two cold winds meeting each other in the tropics in a diagonal direction are gradually heated and rise to the surface, giving rise to the trade winds. On the other hand, there will be a tendency of the upper warm currents of air to flow the poles. But as they have shared in the rapid ment of the earth at the equator eastward of a thousand miles per hour they will outrun the slower me of the surface of the earth as they get farther no er north and south, and will become southwest winds in the northern

sphere and norths ast winds in the southern hemisphere And thus we see that the heat of the sun in the tropics is the first great cause, directly or indirectly, of all winds, their general direction being controlled by the daily rota-tion of the earth.

The winds are divided into constant, periodical and variable winds. The trade winds are called constant, and pre-vail in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. The north trades blow between the parallels of 9 deg. and 30 deg. in the Atlantic, and between 9 deg. and 26 deg. in the Pacific; and the south trades between 4 deg. north and 22 deg. south and the south trades between 4 deg. north and 22 deg. south in the Atlantic, and between 4 deg. north and 23 deg. 30 min. south in the Pacific. These limits, however, are not fixed, but follow the sun, northward in the winter and southward in the summer. There is a belt of calms between the north and south trade winds, both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific about 4 or 5 deg. wide, parallel lantic and in the Pacific, about 4 or 5 deg. wide, parallel to the equator. "It marks the meeting line of the north and south trades where they mutually neutralize

Of the periodical winds we have a good example on our own coast in the daily land and sea breeze. These winds are caused by the land getting more heated during the day than the sea, and consequently the air over the land will rise and the colder air from over the sea will come in to take its place. At night the earth cools more rapidly than the sea, and so the air over the sea being warn than that over the land rises and flows inland, while the colder air from the land flows over the sea to take its place.

variable winds depend upon local or temporary causes, such as the form of the surface of the earth, w level or mountainous, nearness of the sea or lakes, and whether the land is bare or covered with vegetation. In the tropics all these various causes are overcome by the great atmospheric currents, which have all their ov ere; but farther north and south the variable winds have full scope for their movements.

All storms may be said to be the result of more or less violent commotions in the air. Wherever there is a difference in the temperature from any cause in adjoining regions there will be the rising of the air over the warmer and a rushing in of the air from the colder region se its place. The disturbance may or may not be to take its place. The disturbance may or may not be accompanied by rain or snow, but the disturbance will move from point to point, and in the case of cyclones with a spiral movement. The commotion may be widespread, trav-eling for days across the country, with strong winds and rain, or it may be a local thunderstorm spending its force

Cyclones are called low-area storms, because at their approach the barometer goes down rapidly, showing that there is a low pressure of the air at that point, or less weight of air above it, and so there must soon be a rush of air from all around to restore the balance. "These lowstorms have a wind cidculation inward and upward, are elliptical in form in the United States, generally; have a mean velocity varying from 300 to 900 miles a day, and move in the same general direction." About 90 per cent. of the cyclones in the West Indies occur in August, September or October.

The terrible cyclone in Galveston was foretold by the low reading of the barometer, but whether any precautions were taken or not we do not know.

It is sometimes a comfort to know that our sufferings are not greater than those of others, and terrible as the recent storm was, yet there have been still more awful ones in the past. The hurricane of August 14 to 27, 1873, known as the Nova Scotia cyclone, was the most destructive storm that ever visited the Atlantic Coast. Twelve hundred and twenty-three vessels were known to have been destroyed by it, and 223 human lives were definitely reported as lost. The storm seriously crippled the fishing industries of both Canada and the United States, and entailed a loss of more than \$3,500,000. "The Calcutta cy-clone of October 5, 1864, followed by a storm wave of sixteen feet over the level delta of the Ganges, caused the death of 45,000 persons." Another cyclone occurred in death of 45,000 persons." Another cyclone occurred in October, 1876, accompanied by a storm wave which covered the eastern edge of the delta of the Ganges to a depth of nearly fifty feet, and is said to have caused the death of more than one hundred thousand persons.

G. R.

MOTOR (AR MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, TWO MEN'S JOURNEY UP THE HIGHEST ELEVA-TION IN IRELAND.

[London Express:] Climbing the side of Carntual, in County Kerry—the highest mountain in Ireland—with a gradient of one foot in five feet on a road twelve feet wide and on a ton weight Dalmler motor car is a rather exciting performance, but it has just been accomplished by E. J. Mecredy and Dr. Colohan, two enthusiastic motorists from Dublin, who performed a journey of from 800 to 1000 miles on their big Dalmler cars in the south of Ireland recently.

Mr. Mecredy gives an interesting account of the experience. The test was the severest for a motor car in the British Isles, and when half way up they almost repented their folly in attempting it, taking into account that the cars valued for \$5000 and that they had nine passengers to reckon with, and there were various interesting problems consider as to the behavior of huge vehicles weighing over a ton each on gradients which horse-drawn vehicles rarely tackle. The route up the mountain side was ziz-zag, bordering on a precipice, and there was therefore no turning back, as it would be impossible to steer a car backwards down a two-mile slope without running the risk at the first curve of dashing over the road into the valley of rocks far beneath. At the stiff portion of the ascent he though it prudent to let the passengers dismount and walk, as there was little hope of their safety if anything gave way at a critical moment. The engines of Mr. Mecredy's car went steadily up the slope, though the rough shingle gave the wheels scarcely any road hold, and it looked at times as if a gust of wind would stop the engine and bring the car to a standstill. It was a moment of relief when he reached the summit. Dr. Colohan's car had the latest improvements in mechanism and took the hills well at a good rate. These were the first motor cars to cross the Ballaghbeoma Pass in County Kerry. a ton each on gradients which horse-drawn vehicles rarely

e primary sch With her of the pupils, taking their later on made a picture of a title ones recite their English

of July there was a school chaic speeches on liberty we af Independence read by section's birthday American further than the section of the s

signers.

So. California Wine Co., Mexican dollar to less than 50 cerits, and the property of its peoples is now measured by these half-dollar colns, are at depreciation. Japan a

eral years past the owning of modern steel steamships has been very profit-able, and our commerce has been a

Current Literature. Reviews by Adachi Kinnosuke



NELSON LLOYD

nnosuke

mers.

the bill philosophy. He states it better than I at which is a vastly-consoling thing to hear. I all the basis is a vastly-consoling thing to hear. I have saying, of course, that in the course of Mr. Hale sais it convenient to show a poor to what he says in this paragraph—he does culo—But you are blackly ignorant of human naticity and abourdly ridiculous to expect a Boswithy the same, to resist so overwhelming a mast that. In this address there are quite a numbers which begin: "I was tanding with Emergeness which begin: "I was tanding with Emergeness which begin: "I was tanding with Emergeness which begin: "I said to him, etc." He is, way indifferent student of American thoughts and would not, with the greatest avidity in the state the sentences which follow these alluring my smarks. The address on "Public Amusement at the "which is included in the general division ty, is a touching one—significant, I have all like," which is included in the general division ty, is a touching one—significant, I have all like, "which is included in the general division ty, is a touching one—significant, I have all like," which is included in the general division ty, is a touching one—significant, I have all like, "which is included in the general division ty, is a touching one—significant, I have all like, "which is included in the general division ty, is a touching one—significant, I have all like, "which is included in the general division to a transport the same and a sentence which is included in the general division to a the same horself." I say, this is touching the same herself." I say, this is touching the same herself." I say, this is touching the same herself." I say, this is touching the same and Emays. By Edward E, Hale. Little, Ca, Boston. Price, \$1.50.]

als and the Finance of the United States.

e volume, the author endeavors to give," so runs sentence in this book, "an accurate history of the ational bank system, including an account of the self-states bank—both of which were borrowed at Britain by those statesmen who, like the father bart Peel, believed that a national debt was the respectity."

Rehert Peel, believed that a national debt was the of presperity."

als with the origin of the money power in America the present national hanking system; the relation astrest and national hanking system; the relation astrest and national hankin; with what he is pleased a "Compiracy of New York and London bankers theiders to demonstrize allver;" "efforts to resulter and preserve the greenbacks;" and through hapters on national banks the author tries to tell without the their tried—that is as the author thinks, a mere of spinion, therefore—to "wage war upon the credit country," "how they secured the complete control treasury," how they brought "on the panic of a nhort, all the base things which the author thinks timal banks are guilty of. Naturally also the casts with the repeal of the Sherman law and the gas of 1896.

of 1896.

Sing the title of the book—"The Coming Batwould at once conclude that the book is a tract
in on the national event of the coming Novemsouth there is much, as far as the discussion on
alley problems is concerned, which may prove
far some of the politicians in the coming fight.

for allver is most frank, and he looks with
as everything that befriends gold.

May Battle. By M. W. Walbert. W. B. Conog the title of the be

AND THINGS LITERARY.

The Caseles (New York) for September: After all, in a setting as pleasant for "that melanchely man believe it is to dispute about genius" (to make the characteristic Vance-Thompsonian phrase,) the is called the critic, as to say pleasant things about dead a thing as a current magasine—and that, with pure and smile of a sunny mill pond in his conscience. Citissian affords you the rare luxury. "The Royal as of Sweden" is one of those happy things that Vance magaine affords you the rare luxury. "The Royal from a magician's wand—and which makes you think, after all, the Arabian days of miracles—at least in main of literary art—have not passed away completely. It we short stories in the number have nothing to blush a fare of the high tradition of the Criterion's eleverand I feel very sorry that I have not much space my command that I might dwell at length over the less by Heary Meliter, Zoe Anderson Morris, Hugh de as, Joseph Dana Miller, H. G. Dwight, Francis Bellamy, Keith, etc. And "A Wild Rose by the Sea" is one the surprisses—rare as the visit of a fairy—in these ty-famine days. Of course there are a few and things in number—for example, the group of four inantities to are affined the names very much talked about by my ladits in their clubs in those desperate and deschara when they have exhausted their complaints to the most hopeless literary crimes (indeed, you all the most hopeless literary crimes (indeed, you all most in the common most literary crimes is nideed, who knows the sins against letters are not rare. And a fill wondering how Reb Wagner could give so much lattle and certainly very powerful drawing on the law of the most company, Philadelphia, announced that (New York) for September: After all,

Alternus Company, Philadelphia, announced that I issue about September 15 a volume of poems by J. Lampton, known wherever newspapers are read peculiar form of zigzag poetry in the New York the volume will appear under the title of "Yawpu

of his work, Edouard Detaille declaring it to be "a veritable national monument." A new translation will accompany the pictures, and Edmund Gosse has written an introduction for the book, and the Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication.

the dedication.

The Century Company is about to publish a new Bries of the world's best books, to be called "The Century Classics," selected, edited, and introduced by distinguished men of letters. In response to a popluar demand for well-made standard books at a low price, "The Century Classics" will be sold at \$1 per volume, net. The first six, to be issued in October, are as follows: "Bacon's Easays," with an introduction by Prof. George E. Woodberry; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," with an introduction by Bishop Henry C. Potter; Defoe's "Plague in London," with an introduction by Six Walter Besant; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," with an introduction by Benry James; selections from the Poems of Robert Herrick, with a biographical and critical study by T. B. Aldrich; and Kinglake's "Eothen," introduced by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.

"The Girl at the Halfway House," E. Hough's successful

"The Girl at the Halfway House," E. Hough's successful new romance, is appearing also in a Canadian edition.

"The Brass Bottle," the new romance by F. Anstey, which is said to be in the brilliant "Vice Versa" vein, is to be published probably in September by D. Appleton & Co.

which is said to be in the brilliant "Vice Verah" vein, is to be published probably in September by D. Appleton & Co.

It is generally agreed, says Herbert Brewster, that novels should not be illustrated with imaginative drawings, though the rule has been broken in the case of several eminent'y good books, notably "Richard Carvel," "To Have and To Hold," "The Reign of Law" and "Monsieur Beaucaire," but doubtless many readers have been disappointed in the reproductions of their heroes and heroines. In the case of animal stories, however, the pictures are not only desirable, but they add much to the text. Who does not prise the drawings of Ernest Seton-Thompson, which accompany his stories? In juvenile books the illustrations often surpass the text in interest. Take the Father and Mother Goose rhymes, the "Animal's Trip to the Sea," "The Hollow Tree" and many others. Charles Battoll Loomis takes the question philosophically and humorously. "The man who expects to float a book of humor without that cork buoy known as pictures," says Mr. Loomis, "is wonderfully self-confident, and he deserves to succeed, but as for me I will never try to get out a book without having cast an anchor to windward in the shape of pictures. Whatever success my book of verse, "Just Rhymes," had is largely due to the characteristic and wonderfully clever and humorous drawings of Miss Fanny Young Cory. Why, I've had people talk for ten minutes about her drawings in tones of the greatest enthusiasm, men like Oliver Herford and Henry Mayer and Vance Thompson, until I felt like saying. 'Did you happen to notice the rhymse?' but I was afraid they hadn't, and so I didn't. The reviewprs said awfully kind things about the book, but after they had finished with me they turned to Miss Cory's work and couldn't say enough about it, although I felt they hadn't said enough about me. "Then when I brought out my book of prose aketches." The Four-masted Catboat,' I tried to get Miss Cory to do the pictures, being willing to hear her praised to the ekies f

exploit Miss Cory's work.

"Oh, yes, it is pictures that talk. Printed matter is always subsidiary. I wish I were an artist. He can pick a whole necegay of fame while a poor author is struggling to cull a single blossom."

THE WALLED CITY OF KANO.

IN THE HEART OF AFRICA AND KNOWN AS THE CENTER OF THE WORLD.

[Lendon Express:] The Rev. I. A. E. Richardson, a number of the expedition that Bishop Tugwell led into the eart of Africa, is now in England, and has been interviewed

heart of Africa, is now in England, and has been interviewed by a Reuter's representative.

The journey seems to have been full of incident, and Mr. Richardson's description of the town of Kano, "Soo miles in the heart of Africa and known to all Hausas as the center of the world," is most interesting.

"As in all other Hausan towns, there was nothing to be seen from without," he says, "save the bare exterior of a great wall forty feet high, its sinuous summit standing out red and clear against the deep blue sky. The length of the wall, with its round-ahaped turvets, semed almost interminable, stretching out a mile or two on each side of the city gates. Round this is a most eight feet deep.

"We rode up the steep pathway which led over the most to the city gate and entered a strong tower, which protected the massive wooden door, well covered with strips of iron. Two hage beams of wood rested against the wall. These are nightly propped against the door to prevent en-

These are nightly propped against the door to prevent en-trance into the city, for Kano's gates have neither lock nor

is exceedingly scarce. But do not picture a mass of mud houses, huddled together, filthy and unsanitary. Far from it, the houses line broad thoroughfares.

"No important house lacks shade trees flourishing in the countyard, and thus the town has the appearance of a big, beautiful garden, the red mud standing out in striking contrast against the green foliage.

"The market is enormous. There are many markets, and thousand thousand."

trast against the green foliage.

"The market is enormous. There are many markets, as may well be imagined, in a city of some hundred thousand inhabitants, but the great market is one of the worders of the world. Almost anything can be bought there—sugar, one shilling per pound; cotton, cloth, leather, needles, crockery, tinware, dyes, lime, charcoal, meat, slaves, camels, horses, food of every variety, including tomatoes, wheat (which is grown near Kane,) tamed gaselles and hyenas, wild cats, birds, anything and everything.

"The money of the country is still the cowry abells, of which the King sent us 400,000 as a present, but the Maria Theresa dellar is taken, and the great men gladly buy up any quantity of gold and silver coins, for the Hausa is an adept at working in silver and gold, and is as proud as he is skillful. Moreover, he smelts his own ore, and works up his native iron in wondrous shapes.

is smillful. Moreover, he smeats has own to you up his native iron in wondrous shapes.

"The city has thirteen gates (which are always closed at sunset,) and is some twelve or fourteen miles in circumference. On the whole, it lies four square, but some of the walls are a little irregular."

Theserthing the interview with the King, Mr. Richardson

walls are a little irregular."

Describing the interview with the King, Mr. Richardson said: "We received elaborate instructions as to what we were to do in the presence of the King. We must remove our shoes and stockings, must not stand in his presence, and must hold our heads on the floor for aix hours. A terrific din, caused by the firing of guns, the beating of innumerable drums, and the blast of penetrating three-noted trumpets, revealed cur proximity to the palace.

"We then had to wait for three hours in a mud hut until the King should deign to see us, but at last a messenger came to take us into the royal presence. The streets round the palace were throughed with peeple, and the din was in-

the palace were thronged with people, and the din

and a magnificent warrior pranced up and drew rein at our feet. This was the Waziri, the second man in the kingdom. "The palace, a splendid specimen of mnd architecture, was a mass of people, and the courtyards were crammed. While we stood in the Judgment Hall, which was thronged with well-dreased men squatting on the floor, suddenly all the instruments of music burst forth, our umbrellas were snatched from our hands, and we were hurried into the King's splendid audience chamber.

"At the far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the King.

snatched from our hands, and we were hurried into the King's splendid audience chamber.

"At the far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the King, wearing a black cawni, which covered everything but his eyes. He is said to be about 30 years of age, and to be quite white, but he is more probably copper-colored. Round the King were seated his courtiers, in compact rows, attired in magnificent costumes of green, red and other hues.

"We were seated on the mud floor, and behind us stood an official, probably the court jester, whose sole business seemed to be to punctuate our conversation with shouts of 'Zaki, Zaki,' meaning 'Lion." It is a curious fact that most of the kings in the Central Soudan have court jesters."

GIRL ART STUDENTS IN PARIS.

FACTS ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES AND EX-PERSE ACCOUNTS.

"The average girl art student in Paris lives about as quiet a life as the American college girl," says Maude Andrews in the September Woman's Home Companion, writing from her own experience of "The American Girl Artist in Paris." "The tuition at the schools ranges in price from \$7 to \$14 a month, but the price of an artist's materials cannot be estimated, for these are the items that make the study of art appallingly expensive. If an artist needs cer-tain paints, she cannot stop to consider if others wouldn't do as well, or if she couldn't get on with less, as she considers the purchase of remnants at a bargain counter. The paints must be had at any cost, and that is why girl artists often look as hungry and seedy as the Marchioness when first discovered by Dick Swiveller. It is eafe to say that no girl ought to come to Paris to study art unless she has an assured allowance of \$50 a month, and this amount will just about enable her to meet the expenses of daily living, tuition and materials. A great deal has been mid about the tuition and materials. A great deal has been mid about the folly of American girls coming to Paris on limited means, but the impracticability of such a venture lies not so much in this drawback as in the pose and lack of practical sense in many of the art students themselves. The one great pose in art is the scorn of pot-boiling. Most young artists, for instance, consider it to be a degradation of their art to turn their talents toward illustration, whereas it is one of the most remuserative things an artist can do. It may be said very truly that no poor girl should come to Paris to study art unless she is willing to turn her ability in the direction of pot-boiling now and then, in order to supplement her allowance. There are so many needs for money in Paris. It is a veritable Circe of cities that changes its lovers not into swine, but into the most enchahting butterflies, if there is only a little extra money to be had for dress. A girl who is very poor and who cannot make a little pin-money often gets rather hopeless and depressed, for there is nothing so forlorn in Paris as shabby attire."

Is a poulise form of signag poetry in the New York
The volume will appear under the title of "Yawps
Tim-Tsin was taken by the allied forces on June
will discribed by Frederick Palmer in the current
of Callier's Weekly.

The approach of the centenary of the birth of Hans
is approach of the centenary of the birth of Hans
is a several countries, of a sumptuous edition of his
Tales. The work has been undertaken under the
of the Danish government, Hans Tegner, the greattriang Danish artist, having devoted eleven years to the
miles. Hr. Tegner's fellow-artists are loud in praise

Trance into the city, for Kano's gates have neither lock nor
key.

"From within the city we were able to observe that the
has the city we were able to observe that the
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has the passed the city we were able to observe that the
has the passed the city, for Kano's gates have neither lock nor
key.

"From within the city we were able to observe that the
hasse, but thinned off
to the real thase, but thinned off
to the breadth of a foot near the top.

"Not a house was visible. Nothing was to be seen but
field upon field of cultivated land, upon which the people
rely for food in the event of a protracted siege. With
much ceremony we were escorted to our house, which lay
two miles away. We passed the celebrated rock, the Dala
Rock, supposed to contain gold, of which some fable exists
with country-air receive in exchange country and receive in exchange observe that
the day the white man extracts the gold, that day the
key.

BOTH CLASSES ARE BENEFITED.

[Chicago News:] There is nothing so forlorn in Paris as shabby attire."

BOTH CLASSES ARE BENEFITED.

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the country and receive in exchange observe the
the day the white man extracts the gold, tha

Se. Camorna Wine Co., 220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

eral years past the owning of modern steel steamships has been very profitable, and our commerce has been a harvest for these foreign-owned ships.

Our inland and coastwise trade, renitude appeared as Ju

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

A Philippine Rain.

YESTERDAY Nature bore herself proudly; now she appears overwhelmed and tearful. The plumed bamboos which held themselves so haughtily are now spread and bent under the incessant beat of the rain, and cataracts run through their battered leaves. The fields have turned to lakes, the streams are rivers, the civers are floods; and these roofs of bamboo and nipa are irrigating pipes guiding numberless jets inside the houses.

In the mean time the rain has grown heavier. At intervals cold gusts of wind are flung from the north and the horison darkens with clouds more black than ever. The harometer, moreover, has fallen a degree. In these suspicious days of the colla, every white man looks at this sentinel of the atmosphere more often than a vain girl looks into the mirror.

The barometer to me in my loneliness is a welcome companion. When it falls, I prepare myself for the worst, and when it rises I anticipate the end of the storm.

The rain falls heavier and heavier; the world, seen from my window, is a muddy flood and my house af ark. The

The rain falls beavier and heavier; the world, seen from my window, is a muddy flood and my house and ark. The barometer is still falling. The dial hand already points to the remark "with winds from the northeast and northwest the baguio approaches." Seen I can hear the wind coming. With a sudden gust, to which the house heels like a ship, it is upon us. A great guava tree falls with a crash outside, and the nipa shutters go flying to leeward. The wind converts the rain drop into projectiles which pierce the house at all points with the violence of hailstones.

Night falls early; dark, drenching, and furious. "The waters are out," and the storm carries with it a terrible note. And the glass is still falling. Will it never end? Rumors of destruction come in from the forest at intervals of a minute, together with the crashings of torm branches and the blowings, it seems, of a hundred horns. Gusts of wind and water combined come howling over the flood and hurl themselves against the house. At each onset the building cracks and staggers more than ever like a storm-tossed craft.

But at last the monster seems to be seeking its prey in another direction and turns slowly assigned hungry for

the binding transformations at the binding transformation and the monster seems to be seeking its prey in another direction, and turns slowly eastward, hungry for more ruins. Southward, then, unless the law of storms is wrong, it will cause the greatest ravages. The vortex, to which all the radii of this gigantic wheel of the baguio converge, will pass through the south of the archipelago.

—[H. Phelps Whitmarsh in the Atlantic.

The "Wirtshausverbot."

The "Wirtshausverbot."

To PUNISH a man for non-payment of a certain tax by forbidding him to enter a restaurant, is a rather singular act of government, yet in the canton of Berne such a law is in effect. Every man in Switzerland must serve in the Swiss army if he be physically capable and if he be not physically capable he must pay what is called the military exemption tax. In the canton of Berne a rigidly enforced law is in effect which prohibits a person who has not paid this tax from entering any of the various beer gardens and saloons until the tax is paid. This law is called the "wirtshausverbot." The government says that if a man has money to spend for coffee, beer or liquors he must also have money enough with which to pay his debt to the State. At intervals one may read in the local official paper the list of names of those who must stay away from the gardens. The law cannot prohibit a person from obtaining liquor through the intervention or help of a friend, but the privilege of dropping into a favorite resort and hobnobbing with friends—a custom which is dear to every Swiss—must be foregone. The law is effective for several reasonar The military exemption tax is small—it is generally-paid—and the ordinary peasant does not like to see his name publicly printed.—[Berne Letter in Chicago Record.

**Ingenious Work of a Convict.*

Ingenious Work of a Convict.

OnE of the most ingenious attempts at escape ever known has just been nipped in the bud by Warden Dowe of the Utah State penitentiary The convict who tried the plan is Clarence L. Maxwell, bank robber, horse thief, author and inventor, who is serving an eighteel-year sentence for the robbery of the Springfield bank in 1898.

Maxwell took a piece of pipe an inch in diameter and eight inches long from the foot railing of his iron bed, bent the end to form a handle, filled this with lead. Then he rimmed out the barrel of the improvised pistol until it was smooth and drilled a touch-hole in the top. This is as far cas he got when the weapon was discovered. He had planned a spring which would serve as a hammer and strike the head of a match, thus exploding the weapon. How he accomplished all this is a mystery.

His powder was the heads of parlor matches ground fine and his bullets pieces of lead and iron. The guards tested some of the powder in a rifle and found it effective. It is supposed he intended to escape when he was being taken into court next month to testify in a case.—[Salt Lake Correspondence Denver Republican.

Thibet Will Be Pleased to See Foreigners.

Thibet Will Be Pleased to See Foreigners.

A T A MOMENT when all China is in the throes of an A moment when all China is in the throes of an A moment which is directed principally against the foreigners, and which has for its avowed object the exclusion of the white races from Chinese territory, there comes from the Roman Catholic Bishop Biet, vicar apostolic of Thibet, the news that the grand lama has issued an edict proclaiming religious liberty in the "Forbidden Land," and that he has repealed the strict laws prescribing death to any white man who entered his dominions without permission, or who attempted to engage in missionary work. That this totally unexpected piece of intelligence should arrive at this precise juncture will appear less astonishing when it is explained that Thibet, although nominally a vassal of China, always has main-

tained a species of more or less open resistance to the wishes of the Peking government, so much so that it was sufficient for the Chinese authorities to desire a thing in order to insure the grand lama doing precisely the contrary. Hence it is in keeping with the past history of the "Forbidden Land" that as soon as ever the Thibetans learned that the Chinese had resolved to drive the foreigners out of China they themselves should throw their doors wide open to the strangera.—[Chicago Tribune.

False Teeth for Sheep

A NEW SOUTH WALES correspondent says that a pastocalist of Hargreaves, near Mudgee, has tried dentistry for sheep with great success. He has a valuable American ram which found great difficulty in masticating its food, owing to the loss of teeth. Artificial teeth were inserted and the animal has since vigorously attacked its fodder. This is believed to be the first experiment of the kind in the colony.—[Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

An Elevator Takes Care of Itself.

An Elevator Takes Care of Itself.

Columbia College has an elevator that not only runs, but stops itself. All you have to do upon entering is to touch a button indicating at which floor you want the elevator to stop, and lo and behold, with all the decility of any well-trained servant that elevator will halt at the right floor and politically open its door for you to alight. The only drawback is in the event of an accident. Without any elevator boy to censure an elevator accident is shorn of its most consolatory features. Perhaps the automatic elevator is beyond accidents. A trip in ft is about as uncanny an exporience as there is going. President Low says he's going to give his self-stopping elevator a degree and let it wear a cap and gown if it wants to. Many a human being, upon whom the college has bestowed all the honors in its power, shows far less sense and discretion than that elevator.

[New York Sun.

Fire Balls from the Clouds.

THE storms that have raged over England recently displayed some extraordinary streaks of lightning.

A fire ball went into Diddop reservoir, near Halifax, and was seen by the caretaker's daughter. The hall of fire illuminated the countryside. There was a loud, hissing sound. A gigantic fountain was thrown into the air and half the surface of the reservoir was ruffled for fully five minutes. An appalling thunderclap followed. The smell of sulphur was so strong that the caretaker and his family could scarcely breathe.

minutes. An appalling thunderclap followed. The smell of sulphur was so strong that the caretaker and his family could scarcely breathe.

The fire ball which wrecked the village of Stoke Doyle, near Oundle, is described as having presented a vivid spectacle. It is not possible to ascertain its true charactes, for there are various sorts of electrical phenomena which come under the term "fire ball."

According to the best authorities, a fire ball is a mysterious phenomenon of spherical form which falls from a thunder cloud and frequently rebounds after striking the earth. It usually bursts with a bright flash and a loud explosion and occasionally discharges flashes of lightning. By some scientists the fire ball is termed "globe lightning," but the keenest enthusiast has never stopped sufficiently long to examine it closely on arrival.

Sometimes an ordinary bolt of lightning is described as a fire ball. The real fire ball is a very rare phenomenons; so much so that it was supposed at one time by scientific men to exist only in the popular imagination. The French electrician, Plante, when experimenting with his theostatical kind of condenser—several times observed balls of fire travel along the wires of the machine and then burst with a loud detonation.

This phenomenon, which has never been natisfactorily explained, presents all the characteristies of the true fire ball, which travels slowly enough for its movements to be plain; visible and then explodes.—[London Mail.

London's Underground Electric Line.

In TEN years London underground will be a vast network of electric railways, on which the citizen may

London's Underground Electric Line.

In TEN years London underground will be a vast network of electric railways, on which the citizen may spend a lifetime of traveling.

This metamorphosis of the metropolis is what the hustling business man has long awaited. For years the city man has been joited and jerked by omnibus from his home at Shepherd's Bush to his office in the city, and every day he has wasted at least an hour by this astediluvian mode of locomotion.

As tha years roll by he has seen himself losing a portion of his life to no purpose. One day a month or twelve days a year he has been compelled to squander in his daily pligrimage to the office. Multiply that city man by thousands and some conception is obtained of the colossal waste of time that has been going on from day to day and year to year.

of time that was been a penny tube has worked a vast economic revolution, and has saved the dwellers in the northwest of the great city from daily seeing a portion of their lives slipping away from them in aheer waste. London, all agape, crowds the 2-penny tube. Thursday's traffic returns completely eclipse the previous days, as the following

sensation.

Nearly £3,500,000 was spent in its construction, the expenditures working out at the huge average of £550,000 per mile. The luxurious vestibule cars, of which the company has 190, cost £1000 each, and the twenty-eight tor-

pedo-shaped engines were built in America apiece. The working expenses of the line are cal £150,000 per annum, and it is estimated that dividend is to be earned 40,000,000 passenges non the railway in the year. That represents a dage of 110,000—an average which has not yet beabut which will be easily reached within the new For the first time the company expected to slight loss, but the line has caught on like a ke opeca, and the figures of the daily traffic are moving up toward the necessary total.—[Londan]

To Investigate Divining R

To Investigate Divining Rods.

A COMMISSION has been organized in Parish to the potency of the divining rod, which to the popular idea, has often led to the discover and minerals. The superstition, for an eclese garded it, is to be theroughly investigated, as a kindred appliances, such as exploring pendulum droscopic compasses, which are constructed on principle. Although science generally acouts the are many persons who are willing to bear wi water and minerals have been found by the aid Now and then paragraphs in the country news nounce that water has been discovered in this pluy the sid of the twig or rod held between the ancient superstition lingers and finds in because of the number of successes reported, whitton is made of the failure.—[Chicago Tribune.

High Price for Mouse's Nest.

High Price for Mouse's Nest.

TWO weeks ago a man carried to the Misse Bank, Kansas City, a handful of waste, a partly bits of cloth, bits of thread and other go to make up a nest for a housekeeping m was a mouse nest. He told the cashler, will his voice, that somewhere in the mass there currency, he having stowed it away in a but for safety. The hank sent it on to the treasurington for him, and two days ago received currency. The treasury people wrote to say the enough scraps to make out that amount of mor remainder was to'n in such a manner that it the skill of anybody to make anything of it. of the erstwhile nest did not know whether to got the or mad because he had lost the trems most, which was returned to him. The remainest, which was returned to him, he threw awaland Plain Dealer.

A Grim Race With Death.

JOHN YETZKE was fatally injured at Natal Last evening, and knew he was going to dia, ing lifted in an ambulance he told the men that try to keep alive if they would whip up the may he could reach home in time to kise his young will He tived here, a distance of three miles from the The mules were urged to their best speed, and a rocking of the ambulance down the mountain dying miner kept crying to his comrades to hurry the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the suburbs of this reached a long freight train blocked the track Yetske learned of the delay he fell back assuels. Shortly afterward the track was clear, and home of the miner was reached his wife rashe placing her arms about the blood-stained nock of band, kinsed him a number of times. The miopened and, with a faint smile of recognition, few gasps and was dead.—[Mt. Carmel, Pa., Philadelphia Record.

Even the Baby Must Have One

Even the Baby Must Have One.

16 Y ES, cir," said a member of a large firm we automobiles, "in ten years from now the serviceable automobiles to be had for not over a be that they will be lower than that. I feel of the air truck is going to drive the horse our traffic and that in a decade our streets will feel tirely different appearance from their present. They will be cleaner and safer. The cost of the reduced and transportation will be greatly facility time will soon come when almost any family if ford two or three bicycles will own an automobile baby carriage. Yes, sir, it is being a works. It will not be very different in construction of the reduced the reduced that the same maid down to have her take the examination. He owns an anisold him about twelve months ago and he and is so delighted with it that they gave us the contained him about twelve months ago and he and he any she understands it perfectly. It will be simple and light, but streng. The baby in front in a shaded basket. The girl sits behing the lever. It will cost about 9000. Think of it of the automobile are certainly multiplying. The them for city delivery of goods; the express conthem to carry packages; the retail stores have busses to bring customers from the railway in now regular automobile bus lines are projected.

"The cabs have doubled in number in two some 'livery stables' have no horses at all. 'vehicles have increased wonderfully, ton."—[Chicich.]

THE HOUSE BEAL

By Kate Greenleaf L.

y. L.: You ask for informative you to furnish your house in specific advice from me as to see any you would like some general and to coloring and style of furnity that you mean, and will try to he kink out your schemes for yourself, into from me as to how to go alone kings which have to be considered in cheme. Let un take, first, a bedroe are been struck by some dainty we are your particularly appropriate for a your house. This paper, if you det suggestions of a complete sche may be airy and spring-like in suggestions of a complete sche may be airy and spring-like in suggestions of a complete sche may be airy and spring-like in suggestions of a complete sche may be airy and spring-like in suggestions of a complete sche may be airy and spring-like in suggestion. You have but to bear in migus when you first looked at it, a intraliture buy only the cort which. The paper may be a delicate pin interminating of natiny arabony ser white ground. This paper may in the description as it is in reality beautiful, though not expensive, and a real paper I will tell you first what it. By thought was, "What could rake with this paper! I won tion of the ivery-white arabonyme i furniture, and the woodwork of the my imagination the gleam of he

in America for £5 the line are calculated estimated that if a

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

Let Tou ask for information which will enable to farmish your house in pretty taste, without the africe from me as to each room. That is, you would like some general lines to go on in receiving and style of furniture. I think I know the man and will try to help you. You wish to your ackness for yourself, but would like some me as to how to go about it. There are many thin have to be considered in formulating your first. Let us take, first, a bedroom. Suppose that you a struck by some dainty wall paper which seems relicularly appropriate for a sunny apper chamber home. This paper, if you will let it do eo, will not have but to bear in mind the feeling it gave you first looked at it, and in purchasing your pre way first looked at it, and in purchasing your pre you first looked at it, and in purchasing your pre may be a delicate pink hydranges blossem, at a disc of pale, soft green. The background we region as it is in reality, but I assure you it is hough not expensive, and as I am telling you of a limit fall you first what I felt when I looked thought was, "What a beautiful bedroom I with this paper I would carry out the suggestory-white arabeoques in ivory-white, enameled at the weedwork of the room." I even caw in stien the glasm of brase knobs and hinges well

rult to really help you on general grounds. You may, for stance, have a rug or curtain for which you wish to find an appropriate paper or wall coloring. In this case you can work up to the whole on the lines I have given you. The conditions, of course, vary as endlessly as the com-binations that go to make a figure in a kaleidoscope, but if properly brought together all may make for beauty. Please do not hesitate to ask for further advice, if I have not covered the ground for you.

About Black Paint.

E. A. W. says: "I wrote to you some time ago for sugestions about a house, and now am going to move into the ouse, and have commenced fixing it up. I found the whitey-green paper you suggested for the dining-room and library, but the red with black woodwork for the hall and parlor I found too expensive, so I have used a terra cotta, and they told me to paint the woodwork green. The carpenter is putting a bay window in the parlor, and I want a seat. Must I have it upholstered, or can it be left painted if I use plenty of pillows? I shall not have legs to it, but it will be close to the floor. Would you have it green, but it will be close to the floor. Would you have it green, like the woodwork, or can I have it black? I had my heart set on that black woodwork. I want a shelf for some hand-painted china and a Venetian pitcher. Would you have that black or green? Would it be pretty to have this in a corner with a maiden-hair fern on a bird's-eye maple stool under it? What color pillows would be pretty with the walls? I wonder if I can use my red ones? The paper is not a dark terra cotta, but quite a light shade."

There is no occasion whatever for you to give up your black woodwork. It will be infinitely prettier with your terra-cotta walls then the green; in fact, it will look quite as well with the terra-cotta paper as with the deep red. I think I would not use red cushions. You will find that cold green, dull blue or orange, or all of these colors intermingled, will go well. On the black seat they will look well without upholstery. I think I would have my black

mice space for a piece of furniture. What shall I get !

the space?"

A carved teakwood cabinet for bric-à-brac would loc-handsome and artistic here. Or some pretty piece of of colonial furniture in mahogany. As your walls are tan anyour fleor covered with matting you can introduce rich coloring by means of Turkish rugs on the floor and Kizhillim hangings in your doorway. Instead of a grille over the curtains, use a panel of Japanese bamboo work, stained a dark brown. It will be much less commonplace than the grille. From the bamboo lattice you can throw out a shelf across the top of curtain, extending either into your hall or parlor, and on this set one or two Indian jars or baskets, a plasma, or an engraved picture, or all of these, and you parlor, and on this set one or two Indian jars or baskets, a plagm, or an engraved picture, or all of these, and you will break the monotony of the ordinary doorway most beautifully. I would use Gobelin blue as a prevailing color in my parlor—breaking it up with a bit of orange here and there. Curtains of Arabian net, having a 2-inch border, hung crossways, so that the borders come against the pane, would be very handsome in your parlor. A less expensive, but pretty effect, would be white lace hung in the same way. Point d'esprit is too delicate in texture to use with tan-colored walls. Curtain hinged windows in the same way. I like the idea of using the Battenburg-lace at the door and windows in hall very much.

Two Los Angeles Parlors.

Mrs. G. S. T. writes: "I have two beautiful parlors, 12x12 each, with an arch between them. I have a makegany plane and some very fine paintings and etchings. The wood-work is redwood. I have decided upon nothing yet but some Swiss lace curtain, which come at \$9 and \$10 a pair. I have seen two carpets I like. Can you tell me how to arrange the rooms to correspond with them? One is a plain, green Axminster, with a border of green and pink

plain, green Axminster, with a border of green and pink roses; the other is a cream ground with pink roses, at \$1.35 a yard. It has been suggested to me that I tint the walls green, in case I buy the green carpet, and paint the woodwork white, tiaged with green. Wenld a bead portiere at the small door look well? If I choose green, how would I uphelster the seat? "
I would by all means use the green carpet in both rooms. Tint your walls a paler green than the carpet, and yet not a pale tint. If you use white paint have it verging on an ivery white; do not have a tinge of green in it. If your carpet has pink roses in the border, why not use a seft shade of old-rose pink for your window seat. It is a much more serviceable color than one would think. Personally, I am very fond of a bead portiere; I love the shimmer and the color in a decrway. If you have a pretty one of colors that suit your room I would use it. If you are going to put \$300 or \$400 in these rooms, you can well afford a pair of Kirkillim hangings for your archway, and you could not possibly invest your money to better advantage, as far as the really handers and exists. afford a pair of Kizkillim hangings for your archway, and you could not possibly invert your money to better advantage, as far as the really handsome and artistic effect of your room goes. You may not know that when the dealer asks you 350 for what appears to be a single curtain it is really two hangings, for there is generally a seam in the middle which can be ripped, and when you hang these pieces on either eide of your arch, be sure that you face your borders. Fling them over your pole, so that one fringed end hangs well down inside the room, overlapping thus the long curtain; catch them near the pole with a few black safety pins, and then push them back in regular folds.

The housekeeper of "The House Beautiful" will answer, so far as possible, all proper and clearly-stated queries anderessed to her in ears of The Times, from whatever source or locality, whether the writer be a resident of California or not; and where she may not have been clearly understood on any particular point, will answer privately, making necessary explanation. Answers to inquiries have, frequently, to be deferred for a week or more.



AN ATTRACTIVE BUFFET.

beautiful ivery doors (the touch of brass il desiness from the white and brightening would curtain the windows with an intersphanous greens and white." In cheapest essay, the amount of money I had to pend ting the ordering or quality of my scheme, other should be of the tender, spring-like and in the paper. The poculiar, soft, violetest in the paper. The poculiar, soft, violetest in the paper. The poculiar soft, violetest in the paper. The poculiar soft, violetest in the paper. The president entire to the hydranges blesses about the room. A silkes cushion on the time of the hydranges blesses about the room, a silkes cushion on the silkest accesseries, etc. My work table we might be a very plain and inexpectative and hand affair, but it should have a snow-ry, most daintilly embroidered with a border taxons. The sandhes on my dressing table their shades, convey the suggestion of this lad when hydrangess were in season a plant which, "mgardless of the bauty to a ryem which, "mgardless of the made boautiful enough for a deeping

explained my thoughts to you, that aderstand the practical truth of what

shelves for bric-A-brac put in a corner, you would then have a protty arrangement with your form

A Pretty Pasadena House.

Mrs. L. F. C.: You wish me to give you help on the hall and four lower rooms of your new house. They open up together and must harmonize in coloring. Your hall is tinted olive. The library and dining-room are on one side of the hall and the parlors on the other. Your diningor the last and the passes with a frieze of roses, and you wish to know how to curtain three large windows in the rounding east end. I would carry out the suggestion of the rose-bordered frieze, and use a cretome or chints with pink roses. I think I would not ruffle them in a dining-room, but may their detted white models and an advantage of the roses. The sandles on my drowing table as, convey the suggestion of this systematical convey the suggestion of the convey the suggestion of the convey the suggestion of the systematical convey the suggestion of this systematical conveys the suggestion of the sugg swift. All of this or any other-pretty
d by hanging your thin curtains in
t or bunchily. By letting them as
tying them back too tightly. As I
room, I will carry it out for you,
t you, too, would feel that the most
ting would be a white matting, with
The paper carried up to the plain, green
in the beginning, there are so many
d in making ochemes that it is dif-

ROMANCE OF THE BARGE OFFICE.

[John Oilmer Speed in Ainslee's:] There seem to be manifold opportunities among the immigrants coming to America on shipboard for falling in love, particularly on the slower steamers, when people are thrown together for a period of from twelve to eighteen days. In this case, a worthy young Russian was cheated out of a very pretty bride by a likely Italian fellow-traveler of the maiden. Strangely enough, she knew not one word of Italian nor he a word of Russian; yet the bride's countryman was jilted, Strangely enough, she knew not one word of Italian nor he a word of Russian; yet the bride's countryman was jilted, and the pantomime lovers were married, and set forth gayly and confidently to learn each other and the great New World shey had entered at one and the same time. Another case was equally ludicrous. A Swedish maiden of somewhat fickle mind fell in love with a fellow-voyager, without apprising him of the fact that she was betrothed to another man whom she was to meet at the Barge Office and marry. It was her intention to hurry ashore with her new lover and outwit the former by a prior ceremany; but the red tape of the office prevented that, and the first lover came to welcome his bride. She then as promptly fell in love with Mumber One; but when Number Two pleaded and threatened, she could not decide which one she loved the better, so she was detained while the two men haunted the Barge Office, glaring at each other. When the detention time had elapsed, the bride, still not knowing her mind, was sent unceremoniously back on the same steamer that brought her over, both jilted lovers abandoning the field in despair. But on arriving on her native soil once more, the maiden dared not face her people; so back she came, having just money enough to pay her passage and eent for Lover Mumber One, declaring that she loved him the better. He replied that he was very much obliged; but as he had already married a handsomer girl in the interval, he was compelled to decline to come for her. The maiden then sent word to Number Two to like effect, but he declared that he had had enough of the fickie feminine, and thus in defeat the maiden was transported back again to, face the leers and jeers of her native hamlet.

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

OCTOBER FASHION IDEAS.

THE SCHOOL GIRL DEMANDS ATTENTION IN THE WAY OF NEW COSTUMES.

From a Special Correspondent.

N EW YORK, Sept. 3, 1900.—It is a case of the old love forgotten for the sake of the newest charmer, who comes in the guise of most interesting autumn fabrics and fashions. Bewitchingly pretty shirt waists of lawn, bolts of the finest organdie and bargains galore in white pique petticosts, go a begging at counters where lately their admirers swarmed in lines three deep. Everybody is struggling to be waited on in aieles where woolen goods and new felt shapes and October ideas in gloves prevail, and the mothers of daughters predominate in the rush of early shoppers.

and the mothers of daughters proceed to the school of the school of the school of the first looked to, and kindergatien 6 and sweet 16 are such modish creatures there days; so thoroughly au courrant with the fashion that the mothers are obliged to look alive, or like as not the short-skirted autocrats will turn the purchases back

on the parental hands. Most of the discreet mammae invite their small daughters out on these shopping excursions and permit the precedous feminine eye and taste to develop all its native boxn talent for color and form.

Sweet Sixteen Inderses Plaids.

This autumn the schoolgirls, to use their own expression, are "rather gone on" plaids, and they like the richlytinted Scotch cloths in no more than three colors at most. The girls whose skirts reach their shoe tops have adopted skirts of plaid wool with waists of a solid color, and in juvenile circles there is a demand for boleros and Eton waists.

What the smart junior-class students are wearing is pretty clearly demonstrated in the group of slim young ladies carrying shining faces to the opening exercises. The one to the left wears a skirt of Crofter's cloth, smoke gray in tone, striped in lines of brown, but a brown of so warm a tone that it is nearly red, and is supposed to resemble the dry bracken or fern of a Scotch moor. The waist is gray, with cuffs and collar and belt of brown, edged with bands of gray, stitched in brown. The front of the waist is a



A LITTLE HOUSE DRESS.

ewitching little house dress, of heavy, strawberry-red cloth, trimmed with white braid, and white linen. It most satisfactory school frock and can be worn until

A CAPTIVATING FALL HAT.

genuinely-captivating autumn hat, called "the Lady ph," is of black velvet, the wide brim faced with f white chiffon and dressed elaborately with peacock-quills and satin ribbon

These are two superb examples of the new Persian lamb coats recently imported. As will be noted they extend not more than two inches below the hips, have high, flaring collars and revers, fit saugly, and show a very slight fullness over the arm hole. Muffs are of medium size and elaborately decorated.

A CREPE DE CHINE GOWN.

This is a lavender crêpe de chine gown for autu

A CORSET COVER

Here is the newest and most approved-out a too-slender figure. In winter this w cover is not too warm, and leads just t quired for fitting a dress perfectly. They favor with dressmakers, and can be readi

ghters.

tilk, repeatedly stitched in him of dry bracken color, adorned we wan band of brown velvet and to made of short, curly, gray he like those of estrich plumes, y gaiters over her black enset a fashion that seems confined he neme the less does it promise to he witt among their olders does to he

Persian blue, a color that he ad promises to be none the last the severely plain shirt is of gray-blue cloth, stitched win debts the skirt. The upper had centremely chert-waisted being a plan blue silk, prettile with a plan blue silk, prettile with the severely chert-waisted being a plan blue silk, prettile with the severely shirt that the severely plain shirt tha active use surf. In upper he is extremely short-waisted being capiab-bine silk, prettily stitched ment of the skirt. Atop of it is use cloth, crowned with mass; of color from the palest ash-fray to a first of the color from the palest ash-fray to a first of the color from the palest ash-fray to a first of the color from the palest ash-fray to a first of the color from the palest ash-fray to a first of the color from the palest ash-fray to a first of the color from th



in Paris, sprouting in liberal wreaths and bon a every new hat, and the schoolgirls are merely walts ahead of their elders in wearing them, tha

A pretty and Useful Model.

A pretty and typical figure is that of the miss in plaids and a helere, who, with her books and her busy air, her dart akirt and braided hair, plainly indicates that getting an element in just now her one object in life. Her suit is an element in just now her one object in life. Her suit is an admirable text in green, from which to preach a facility enters on the virtues and importance of this color for winter gowns. Green with a hright note of eed in it is, we have school from the dressmaking establishments, the very meest idea for a very modern winter suit. Clear early meest idea for a very modern winter suit. Clear early meest idea for a very modern winter suit. Clear early meest idea for a very modern winter suit. Her flamed early meest in the combination in this girl's suit. Her flamed saint matches the gray-green bands upon a gray ground-work in the combination in this girl's suit. Her flamed saint matches the gray-green stripes of her skirt, her cost accords in tone with the broad dark-green bands, and was her shoulders a collar of green silk turns back, edged with a full of clear crimson cilk and prettily embroidered in lines and wheels of the same bright color.

saller girls, as is brifting, lean to more independent strictly juvenile ideas in dress than their longer-at sistem, but plaid wools and full skirts have with almost as far reaching an influence. There is a sensible my to cut little girls' skirts to the Brench length for the that is, just below the knee, and in cold weather niset the shapely legs with extra heavy hose. The needles are flying just

steel the shapely legs with extra heavy hose.

The supremacy later on. The needles are flying just about mid-seasons suits of handsome English etamine in heavier quality than we have ever seen before. In the stitched folds to desire the smooth-faced goods and stitched folds to ditche smooth-faced goods and stitched folds to ditche smooth-faced goods and stitched folds to ditche women have not yet tired. Dark blue and said brance-brown etamines, on which handsome all transmenterie is appliqued in panels is the most did idea the autumn has yet brought forth for calling one gowns, and, prophetic forecastings of styles to mirary, we evidently will continue to wear skirts cut of fillness about the hips and belt, but an extravagant of goods about the feet.

of the Pichu Effect.

and over again in the models that dressmakers are
from the other side do we see the fichu effect.
This has led not a few prescient souls into
chasions and assertions ament the revival of shawl.
Indeed, the future holds no such trial in store
but the gowns are exceedingly pretty with their
shoulder draperies that cross the back with deftlyfalls and flow over the shoulders, to cast a discrect
many cap upon the sleeves, while the ends of the
capable of an infinite number of charming and
a arrangements in front. Plainly this shawl-like
is the resuscitation of a contemporary of the under
which, by the way, like the Star Spangled Banling and triumphantly continue to wave its luxuthe about the tapering forcarms of well-dressed about the tapering forearms of well-dres

these etamine gowns referred to this feature is a calla-lily shape, or fastens firmly with the cuff, and from this point down to the wrist a lawn undersleeve of white Swins, crimped with a overlapping frills of cream Valenciennes lace. popular arrangement, with handsome reception dark cloth, are sleeves made wholly of creamments, closely accordion pleated to fit the arm. If or these is one thin skin of chiffon, fitting the ty, and this covering extends from shoulder to the fingle and lovely dressing goes the large of cloth that is not closed on the inside easm, a few tiny jeweled links, so that at every mother arm the feathery lining shows to great ad-MARY DEAN.

AGRICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

W SCHOOL WHICH GOES A LONG WAY TO-WARD SOLVING A PROBLEM.

By a Special Contributor.

s sits on the stile pussling out the problem of repreachful thoughts of that first woman who have been trusted in an apple orchard may take race. The lady and the apple have cast off the f shame, and woman has elected to try her luck

a of shame, and some in a garden.

herking back to first principles began some tim

English ladies of rank and leisure, and the mush

with of garden books is one result of the enths

gatesser.

In Lady Warwick who first gave the horticultural a practical turn for the self-supporting woman. She that at Swanley a school where women, after read in the self-supporting to the self-supporting to the self-supporting, as decists, on landscape gardeners, etc., or go into bes-keeping, whising, or flower or market gardening, as individual a supportunity may dictata. The refused young Engages of small means no longer faces the inevitable of ille as a governess, but, thanks to Ledy Warmary support hereaft by the pastime of the rich.

Schard Watson Gilder's Farm.

ill mount years a, number of prominent American have gone in for "personally conducted" farms. are of Abram S. Hewitt are successful and en-arment, and butter from the Hewitt farm brings price per pound in New York City. Mrs. Rich-a Gilder has a farm of ago acres mear Lenax, on ianghingly declares everything which appears on ful table except paprika and clive oil is raised, surplus which is sent to Lenax would probably

r's place gives itself airs and graces in the

chape of machinery run by natural water power, which churns, saws wood and does other useful but unpoetical things. She maintains that her farm supports her family luxuriously, besides furnishing unlimited entertainment. The Gilden stay at Lenox till the last leaf falls, and when they reinctantly leave for New York their mutton, poultry and dairy products are sent to town, and now English history is repeating itself.

The New School

These rich lady and gentlemen farmers believe that a practical, scientific knowledge of agriculture would revolutionize American cural life, would turn the tide of emigration from the great congested cities, and prove a tremendous educational and social force. With this purpose in view they have contributed to the "School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture," to be opened this month at Briaccliff Manor, Westchester county, N. Y. Abram S. Hewitt and William E. Dodge head the list of people prominent in all good works, who make up the board of trustees and furnish the financial backing for the enternrise.

The board also includes Walter H. Law, proprietor of Briarcliff Manor, one of the largest farming ventures in this country, and incidentally a most interesting and delightful study in sociology. On this perfectly-equipped farm, or rather agricultural village, for it is measured by miles on all four sides, the pupils of the new school will have an opportunity to study practical, profitable farming and floriculture. The deliciously tidy piggeries, sweet and clean with fresh whitewash, make the foul and crowded tenements of the city seem hideous nightmares, while the beautiful stone dairy, with its windows of leaded glass and interior of exquisite white enamel, would need but the machinery removed to make a palatial mansion. Every workman has a neat little room for himself and the use of a bath, and sits down leisurely to meals that would make the mouth of the average New York business man water if he had time to hear about them. Here every living creature has at least an adequate share of the earth and the fullness thereof.

What the School Will Do. The board also includes Walter H. Law, proprietor of

What the School Will Do.

The new echool will be under the direction of George Powell, the well-known agricultural authority, formerly connected with Cornell University Mr. Powell said the school is the outcome of appeal for instruction from the weary toilers of great cities eager to try new fields and pas-tures green if only they might obtain sufficient knowledge tures green if only they might obtain sufficient k to avoid disaster.

While the school will be thrown open to all com-

spective of age, sex or previous condition of servitude, Mr. Powell thinks it should especially attract the attention of women, offering as it does inestimable advantages in studying the practical, profitable methods of the manor farm.

Mr. Powell has received hearty encouragement and support from trustees of the botanical gardens, to which
pupils will make study journeys. They will also go to

New York to study market conditions and methods of

packing.

In spite of last season's extraordinary drought, by methods which would astonish old-time conservative farmers, Mr. Powell took \$400 worth of strawberries from less than an acre of ground. It is to the inculcation of such methods applied to small holdings that the new school will mainly turn its emergies. Mr. Powell says the day of intensive culture has come, and merely scratching up a large tract of land is no longer a paying thing.

Pupils will have text-book work to obtain a sufficient knowledge of chemistry, but the course will be mainly practical work. Like Swanley, the school diploma will quality pupils to take positions as landscape gardeners, forists, etc. Mr. Powell maintains that a woman can earn more money as a gardener than as teacher with a quarter

or pupils may go in for bee-keeping, poultry or dairying by purchasing or renting a bit of land.

Or pupils may go in for bee-keeping, poultry or dairying by purchasing or renting a bit of land.

Or several women, by buying adjoining land, may raise fault, vegetables, poultry, flowers, etc., on a commercial scale, and by cocoperation utilize labor, machinery, etc., to the greatest possible advantage. This outdoor life would release women from the slavery of clerkships and poorly-paid positions in the city, and beside securing to them better health, would enable them, while earning a living, to enjoy homes of their own.

Every branch of floriculture and agriculture will be taught, and women who so desire may not only learn to bud and graft, plant and raise small fruits, but having brought the fruit to perfection, instruction will be given in the best methods of converting it into secondary products, such as jellies, jams, canned fruit, etc.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Law are both warm advocates of and believers in the profit of small holdings, scientifically managed. Mr. Law has demonstrated that the demand for the best is large and increasing, and the supply is inadequate.

adequate.

Weald—be agriculturists who grean in chains in the city will be allowed to take special courses suited to their state of bondage, for there is complete freedom from red tape about this new enterprise.

It begins to look as though the angel with the flaming sword has been recalled from the gate of paradise.

MARIE AGNES BEST.

THE FAMILY WEIGHING MACHINE.

IT HAS BECOME ALMOST A UNIVERSAL AND ESSENTIAL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

By a Special Contributor.

In every household today there are bables or banting women or dyspeptic members, and the modern, scientific physician draws his sage conclusions as much from his patients' pounds as from their temperature. In consequence the most wenderful machines have been developed to meet this need of determining human weight to the smallest fraction of an owner. In every household today there are babies or banting women or dyspeptic members, and the modern, scientific physician draws his sage conclusions as much from his patients' pounds as from their temperature. In consequence the most wenderful machines have been developed to meet this need of determining human weight to the ameliest fraction of an ounce.

Among the wedding presents of a summer bride was a remarkable-looking object that puzzled considerably those who were asked in to them the lifts, until the bride her-voked upon as good mainers.

self explained that it was a new and improved family weighing machine. The frame of the affair was made of highly-polished mahogany, and the top of the platform, supported by four graceful legs, was cushioned and covered with royal red leather. To one side of the cushion were notched and numbered bars of silver, and with this went a leather-bound book and a series of little numbered. weights, made also of silver.

The whole thing was a puzzle till some intelligent per-son recognised the apparatus as an elegant family weighing machine, so exquisite in its adjustment that every fraction of a pound could be estimated, and in the book were printed, frat, explanations as to the use of the appliance, and then carefully-ruled blank pages were arranged for the registry.

Assuredly, the arrangement was luxurious, for to ascer tain one's weight it was only necessary to sit on the fine leather cushion, adjust the balance, and slip into place the silver ounce and pound discs. In a few moments the dial would register one hundred and thirty-three pounds five and three-sixteenths of an ounce. It would then be neces-sary to register this, the date and the style of clothing in the book of weights, and in from three to five days another experience on the loyal red cushion would show to a nicety whether a sixteenth of an ounce had been lost or

The fore word in the book tells how to experiment to ascertain normal weight, how the weight of a healthy per-son fluctuates within be limits of the normal, and when loss of flesh is a danger signal, at what rate abnormat flesh should be lost and at what rate infants and growing

children should gain it.

As a rule the weighing machine is kept in the bathroom, and mothers are instructed to put their children on
the scales every morning, keep a close record of the fluctuations and once in three weeks turn the tables of weights tuations and once in three weeks furn the tables of weights over to the family doctor, who will draw precious inferences therefrom. This is all in line with a new theory that it is fiesh that tells whether one is well or ill more truthfully even than color or appetite or ill feelings, and the makers of scales have appreciated the bearing of this new gospel on their trade.

Some of the machines they make are in the form of

Some of the machines they make are in the form of graceful chairs, uphoistered in blue or white leather to match the bathroom decorations, and some are artistic studies in walnut and tapestry for the ornamentation of the hallway, the machinery being concealed as far as pos-sible or made so highly ornamental that the ugly iron scales of yore have been transaction.

scales of yore have been transaction.

FANNY ENDRES. scales of yore have been transformed into a valuable and

THE LEGEND OF A STATUETTE.

T BROUGHT HIGH OFFICE AND DEATH TO FRENCH PRESIDENT, SO THE STORY GOES.

[Paris Correspondence of Pall Mall Gazette:] A curior anecdote has just been made public relating to a mysterious and maleficent statuette which would seem to have exercised a strange and baleful influence on the destiny of the late President Carnot. At the time when M. Sadi Carnot was Minister of Finance, and before there was any question of his election to the Presidency, his intimate friend, Dr. Gustave Le Bon, the well-known sociologist and traveler, offered to make him a present of a statuette he had brought back from one of his many journeys to India." When making the offer Dr. Le Bon was careful to acquaint M. Carnot with the circumstances in which the statuette had come into his possession and with the legend which at-tached to it. It had been given him by a rajah, who was most thankful to get rid of it for good and all by present. most thankful to get rid of it for good and all by presenting it to a foreigner about to leave the country. The rajah'
explained that, according to a legend in which he firmly
believed, the owner of the statuette, however humble his
origin, was certain to become the principal personage in his
country, but was equally certain to die a violent death. M.
Carnot made light of this typically eastern story and had
no hesitation in accepting the present. When most unexpectedly he was elected President, Dr. Le Bon received
a brief and playful note from Mme. Carnot, saying that it
was the statuette that had worked a miracle. Seven years
later President Carnot was struck down by Caserio, and the
mysterious and terrible legend had thus come true in every
particular.

HOW TURKS SIT AT TABLE

[Tit Bits:] Of late years some Turkish households have ecome considerably modernized in their arrangements, even aping the ways of Paris. But conservative Turks frown of such new-fangled ways.

In a conservative Turkish household, rich or poor, no tables are used and chairs are unknown. Instead, there is a huge wooden frame in the middle of the room about eighteen inches high When the family—the men only—assembles to dine cushions are brought, placed upon the frame, and on these the members seat themselves tailor fashion, forming a circle around a large tray.

a circle around a large tray.

The tray is a very large wooden, plated or eilver affair, according to the financial condition of the family, and thereon is deposited a capacious bowl. About it are ranged saucers of sliced cheese, anchovies, caviare and sweetmeats. Interspersed with these are goblete of sherbet, pleces of hot unleavened bread and boxwood apoems.

Knives, forks and plates do not figure is the service, but each has a napkin epread upon his knees, and every one, armed with a spoon, helps himself.

The bowl is presently borne away and another distributed.

220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

Mexican dollar to less than 50 cents, and the property of its peoples is now measured by these half-dollar coins, suffering great depreciation. Japan a few years ago made the change to the

[New World:] At

the ahite

The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

THINGS ALL AROUND US,

NATURE SERIES-XLIV. HOW SOME INSECTS HELP THE RANCHERS OF CALIFORNIA.

By a Staff Writer.

A SHORT time ago I came across something in a California paper that made me think it would do no harm to talk to you a little more on one subject on which I have already told you something—the help which bees and some other insects give our flowers and fruits. For a number of you boys and girls will probably live on ranches, when you grow up, and everything that you can learn about what is for the good of plants will be of use to you then. And the newspaper article that I spoke of shows how very far wrong a mas may go in studying his own crops, if he happens not to know one or two important facts.

shows how very far wrong a mas may go in studying his own crops, if he happens not to know one or two important facts.

You will remember that I told you that there grow in flowers two most important parts—little cases that contain pollen dust and knobsticks with seed cases below them. I told you that these were specially important because on them depended the ripening of the seed of the plant. I told you that the pollen dust must be placed on the knobstick and sand down its pollen tubes to the cases below, where the tiny seeds are already forming in the blossom of the plant, is order that these seeds may ripen. And I said that you would generally find both these parts in most flowers that you were likely to know, but that on some plants they grew in different flowers—the pollen cases, without the knobsticks, in part of the blossoms, the knobsticks without the pollen cases in part; or in some kinds of plants, one bush or tree would be found to bear only blossoms that have pollen cases, another bush or tree only such as have knobsticks and seed cases in them.

Now the man who wrote this newspaper article of which I spoke above owned a very large field of lima beans—averal hundred acres of them. He had heard that honeybees were of use in carrying pollen dust from flower to flower, and so he bought a great many bees and placed their hives in the middle of his field. Then he noticed that the bees were in the habit of tapping a quantity of liquid juice that was in the cup of the flowers, and he began to wonder whether this was good for the plants; liquid of any sort is, you know, very precious in Southern California, wherever plants are concerned. So he began to examine the plants very closely to see for himself what It was that the bees did that was supposed to be of use to the ripening of the seeds—which are, in this case, of course, the lima beans that he wished to raise.

He had learned somewhere one of the facts that I mentioned above—that on a some plants the pollen cases and seed cases are not together in the

gan to suspect that they must be injuring cather than lping the plants; and he hurried the hives out of that an patch.

But he happened to be very much in the 'wrong in his aclusious, nevertheless. For, as I have told you before, as in those plants which have both pollen and seed cases every blessom it is for the good of the seeds and the ints that are to spring from them that the seeds shall helped to ripen by the pollen from a different blessom, so seeds are likely to be larger and to grow stronger unts than when they are ripersed by pollen from the seems in which they begin their growth. Some plants, itsed, will not ripen seed at all unless the pollen is rried from one blessom to another, even although every besom has both pollen and seed cases. In these plants a pellen in sach flower is all shed before the knebstick eve the seed cases is ready to receive pollen. In some our fruits, on the other hand, although the pollen is ady for use before the knobstick and the seed cases are ady, it lasts a long time, and if insects do not carry it me one flower to another it will finally fall on the knobck in its own flower, when this is ripe and ready for lien. Yet even in this case, and in every other case were pollen can be carried by insects from flower to flower, u can be every sure that the seeds you will get from the lists will be better if the insects are allowed to get to a flower. As for beans, their blossoms are especially pre-red for the visits of the boes. The pollen ripens early, if the cases in which it grows are so placed in the bean mesom that the bee is well dusted with it when he reaches for the honey that the blossom make in its cup to tempt in to enter it.

And this was the "liquid" which the owner of the limans field found his been carrying off. That is, they were thing double value out of his bean field—gathering honey; his hives, as well as ansisting in the ripening of the putables.

may make some big mistakes if he starts out us wrong idea of things.

ONE WAY TO VISIT VERSAILLES.

MR. LOOMIS EATS "BIFSTEACK" FROM A COW MILKED BY MME, DE MAINTENON,

From a Special Correspondent.

MR. LOOMIS EATS "BIFSTEACK" FROM A COW MILKED BY MMR. DE MAINTENON.

From a Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Aug. 30, 1900.—It is a pity that roller skating is forbidden in the palace at Versailles, for excessive speed on foot in practically impossible through the long wings and halis, on account of the waxed floor and the Cook's tourists, who often act as almost impenetrable barriers.

Louis XIV, had his faults, and one of them was the building of such an infernally big building and then filling it full of pictures. To the jaded and footsore searcher after the beautiful there comes a time when pictures pall and log dragging is a tocture.

I was for going to Versailles just as much as Massinger was, and the way out there from the Gare St. Lazare can through such a pretty and inviting country, dotted here and there with dainty villas and little bits of color and resisful-inoding hills—restful, if used to lie on; not, if used for climbing—that we felt ourselves getting into just the right mood for the wonders to come.

How, if we had arrived at the time of the opening of the palace to sightsoers, and had gotten a few feet in advance of the first vanguard of the Cooks, we would have been able to do the leagues and leagues of historical paintings—come of them very had, by the way—with credit to ourselves and delight to our aesthetic natures.

But Massinger was mad for the cointry side of it. "I want to see the place where the ladies of the court used to forget the artificiality of their life by milking real cowa and searching for real heas' eggs. It want to see the functions and the trim and much-pruned gardens; I want to got as near to nature as the artifice of the pruning shears will let me," he said.

Massinger is always eloquent when he is homesick, and I aaw that the only thing to do was to follow him and let each little pool venind him of Late Champlain.

The way was long and weary, but manfully we strode," And the hand of the landscape gardener could not keep out the sweet mell of the woods, nor the tunefit so

PRIMITIVE MODES OF COURT

Girls.

the use of ochre and grease, for the loss of favor in the eyes of their long the Guscayos, the suitor, when ye close to the cabin of the mistress lated from head to foot, and armed

women do the courting. When a girl slis his sister, and gives her a ring of anys to her brother, "Brother, I have a A woman loves you." If willing to lair, through the sister, an appointment llowing dialogue takes place: "You like me proper?" proper, with my heart inside." a himself away rashly, he asks: "Now,

AN VERSION OF THE POPULAR OLD GAME OF PRISONER'S BASE. By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor,

me, not unfile our old-time prisoner's hase, but beiently to afford fresh ammement, is now populates boys. In Germany they call it "Mutsenhabest name have for it would be "Cap Thief." In drawn or staked of upon the ground sixtypart. At a distance of twenty-five paces from ty paces from the other a stake is driven upon is hung. One bey is selected to act as until other, the more the merrier, choose cides a facing one another from the outer marks, it he stake are the thieves or robbers, and those police. At a signal from the umpire, one thief is the cap on the stake and one policeman full speed to capture him. The former has to may-five paces to the stake, seine the cap and it behind his own line. The latter has forty is before reaching the stake, but as he has not furn, they are about evenly matched. If the sense in placing his hand on the shoulder of one the latter has crossed his own line, he takes givener and it counts one for the police. If deeps out of the game and the thieves accreal have tried, the side having the greatest that wins the game.

LITTLE TOM.

LITTLE TOM

rould be so east o' lenessess like Fithent him 'round the place; new Fd miss the smiles that play theat his regulah face; miss the questions he kin ank, that sometimes pumie so, ales, I love the little chap, of that's a heap, you know.

be 'mindo me of his mother, too, Ear pictur', so felles cay; le's growin' more to look like he I me it ov'ry day. What if he's kind o' boiste'us lil I haugh, an' let it go; le's such a cusmin' little chap, An' that's a heap, you know.

He'll climb up in my lap, an' whe I stroke his curty hoad,
I git to wond'rin' what PA do If little Tom were dead.
An' when his little dimplet han's Crosp soft-like 'round me—oo,
I allers lot him keep 'em there—it means a kenp, you know.

he neighborn they complain o' hi An' often I hev tried bring mynelf to punish him, Instit o' just to chide. at when I'd see his suber face, I couldn't strike a blow. ... face is pict'red there in his, An' that's a bosp, you know.

A WONDERFUL GIRL.

SHE CAME FROM INDIA TO SAN FRAN-CISCO TO EARN \$4000.

By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor.

Rosie ame to America three years ago on a mission. Now the Sikhs are not an adventurous people, and prefer to stay where their caste rules, which forbids them to eat what has been so much as touched by an eutcast, can be strictly obeyed. But Rosie wanted to be rich, so she could help her people who are dying from famine and from cholers, which follows times of want. She was only 16 when she landed in San Francisco.

Rosie was born at Delhi, her father being a native and a soldier. Her mether died of starvation, though she managed to keep her child well enough while she lived, probably giving it all the scant allowance of food made for the family, and eating nothing herself. So Rosie has a right to be a hermine. It runs in her blood.

One night her father came to the camp with an officer, and Rosie was called to apeak to him.

"My service is finished here," he said to her. "I shall leave you with my people and go to China to earn money for you." She was all he had left, and Rosie clung to him and sobbed, and refused to be comforted, until the officer, who had a little girl of his own, said, "Let her come, too. She shall go with my wife. Would you like to be a little muraemaid, Rosie?"

Rosie had no idea what a sursemaid might be, but she knew it maant that she could go with her father. There was a special pain for the child in leaving her home, for in the camp were six little cousins. Their mother had died only a week hefore, and when she was dying Rosie had held her hand and promised to be a sister to the half-dozen



ROSE ARBIDITTY, THE SINK GIRL.

mites of boys and girls left behind. They all est and wept dismally at the news of Rosio's going, but had not like enough to make any vigorous protests.

"I shall earn a fortune and then we can have our garden and our bouse again" she told them. They were not very hopeful and three of them died within the month.

But Rosie went to Shanghai, where her father worked near her as a policeman, and she learned a great many things from the officer's wifs.

"It was only when my father was killed one night," Rosie said, "that I was sad, for he and I were saving all our money and could soon go back to our home and my cousins, who were to live with us."

After his death she consided to come to America, the El-

ey tied up in a blue coth bag, which she were are

money tied up in a blue coth bag, which she wore around her neck.

She took her bundle of handkerchiefs and stood on the street near a big ahop. People crowded around her, though San Francisco is used to strangers from all over the world.

Pretty soon all the handkerchiefs were gone. It was then that the soldiers began marching up Market street from the ferry out to the Presidio, waiting till they could go to the Philippines.

"I love soldiers," Rosie says; "my father, he was a soldier, but taller and handsomer. But these, too, are soldiera." Rosie's American experiences began now in carnest. She followed the volunteers and found the Presidio. At the beginning the men had a long wait before they received any pay. It grew very warm out on the sand hills, and the food was rather more plain than the volunteers had been accustomed to.

One day an Italian with a load of fruit pushed his cart to the camp of the Tennessees: Rosie was there sitting on the ground when the Italian came along and offered him every bargain they could think of, but he would none of them.

"You you mone? Mone hay fruit. No mens, no fruit."

them.

"You got mena? Mona buy fruit. No mona, no fruit," and he was pushing his cart along, though there was no doubt that but for the disgrace the Tenn were in, he would be pushing away an empty cart, "mona" or not.

Rosis' took a dollar from her bag and offered it to Tom Day. He hesitated, and then Rosie told him he could pay back the money when he got his pay.

"All right, fellowa! We'll make Rosie banker, or whatever you call the fellow who lends money. Every dollar she lends che gots two for."

They all agreed.

"If any fellow doesn't pay up, he'll have me to talk to," Tom warned them, and then they bought out the Italian who had waited to see if there was not hope for him in the discussion.

who had waited to see if there was not hope for min in the discussion.

"Too much he charge," Rosie said. "I sell you fruit, too."

Next morning she came pushing her own cart of fruit.

She opened an account with half the men, and then she went to the other campa, for there were too many soldiers to camp at the Presidio.

Rosie cannot read a word, and can only write enough to sign her name, and learned that when she set up a pank-book. She had running accounts with hundreds and hundreds of men, all dressed alike, nearly all strangers, but that girl kept everyone of them in her head, and no soldier asked his standing with her that she could not give it immediately.

asked his standing with her that she could not give it im-mediately.

"You can't fool Rosis!" is a saying the men will carry to the Philippines and home again, for it came to be one of the camp expressions.

Rosie had made a vow with herself that she would take 84000 home, which means a big fortune to one of her frugal people.

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ORIGIN OF THE BANIO.

THE INSTRUMENT FIRST MADE BY VIRGINIA NEGROES NEARLY 100 YEARS AGO.

[Washington Start:] "Negro minstrelay, as given by the white imitators of the happy Ethiopian," said an old resident whose beyhood was spent in Virginia, "is said to have been introduced by 'Daddy' Rice of 'Jump Jim Crow' fame.-Perhaps he was the first delineator of the North, but below Richmond it is believed that the field of Appomattor was Richmond it is believed that the field of Appomattox was the birthplace of the banjo nearly a century ago, as well as the scene of Lee's surrender sixty years after. The story we have is that Joel Sweeny, the son of a blacksmith, tired of beating on the anvil, after making a gourd banjo, madaone of a cheesebox and sheepakin and the branch of aftapple tree, and became a fine performer. From him his brothers, Sam and Bob, and some of the female members of the family learned to pick the strings, and they afterward gave entertainments in Richmond and other Virginia towns, meeting with much success.

"There was also a claim that the instrument was first made by an old slave near Fredericksburg, in the 'soe, but

ade by an old slave near Predericksburg, in the 'sos, but

made by an eld slave near Fredericksburg, in the 'sos, but Henry Warren, now 100 years eld, says when he was a boy an eld colored man living in Montgomery county was accustemed to play on a gourd banjo, and often on one of his own make of sheepakin and a sifter frame.

"Rice was in Washington at the American Hotel, Louislana avenue, near Sixth street, in the '30s, and may have there 'caught on,' but I believe Jim Sanford, who, it is said, took the Fredericksburg slave as his pattern in singing and playing, was before Rice. He traveled with Baldwin's cirgus, which showed here in 1833 and 1834, and was one

So. Camornia Wine Co., 220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

- AN INTERLUDE. THE STORY OF A MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM AND A PAIR OF LOVERS.

By a Special Contributor.

HE day was warm. In the Sacramento depot the ever-increasing crowd swayed to and fro, surging over the very track on which the Overland train would come he its burden of troops from the East. Over the babel voices rose the puffing and shricking of engines and the ble of trains. The air was heavy with the scent of

The long balcony in front of the superintendent's office ras filled with a line of gayly-dressed people, who stood attently looking at the moving mass below them. There rorkmen from the great railroad shops, with faces berimed and with their dinner pails in their hands, jostled elicate ladies in dainty attire; and schoolboys and street rehins dodged under the arms of their elders, making for hemselves swift serpentine paths through the crowd. Almost in the center of the station, a fat Mexican woman tood guard over a baby buggy, in which sat a black-eyed nead.

There was a sudden pressure from the crowd at the end of the depot; and the band marched in, to the music of "Rally Round the Flag," the Stars and Stripes borne at

the head.

In the forward movement of the crowd, Gertrude Scriver found herself forced to the verge of the platform, and not far from the nearest track. She stood there with her sister, a piquant figure in lavender. One year of marriage and two of widowhood had taken little from her youth; and she thought with a smile that any possible acquaintance among the troops from her old home could not fail to recognise her. A vague excitement stirred her; an undefined recognition of the potentialities of the incidents of life. As she left her home, she had plucked a single magnolia as an offering to some one she might chance to know. Now she held the crowd.

The scream of a whistle was followed by the rush of the rain into the crowded station. Soldiers leaned from the rindows with wreathes of roces on their heads; or stood a the platforms, their hands full of flowers. In the midst is the music and cheers, women with the Red Cross hadge a their sleeves pressed forward with heakets of flowers, olding them up to the windows and lifting them to the bidiers that crowded the platforms. In their wake followed a train of young girls, some of them demanding hard the state of the soldiers in their albums.

Mrs. Scriver stood still, eagerly scanning the ears as they assed, for the glimpse of a familiar face. How, as she ied to move along the line, the found herself hemmed in the crowd. Her sister had fallen behind, and was talking to an acquaintance beside her.

The train had stopped. Under the command of an of-cor, a detail of soldiers, two from each car, marched crowing the waiting-room into a large room beyond, where committee of Red Cross ladies handed them baskets of rovisions and house of fruit. The baskets contained and state saind cherries, with lemons for the sick. The arching of the soldiers increased the noise and the movement of the crowd.

The music of the band had changed to "Columbia, the

thing of the soulers increased the boss at the training of the band had changed to "Columbia, the nof the Ocean." A boy of 18 or 19 leaned out of a slow and received a bunch of carnation pinks with a le. Mrs. Scriver watched him with momentary amusent. On his head and about his neck were garlands of vers; and the buttonholes of his jacket were decorated a bleasure.

ith blossoms.

She passed on, pausing a moment to listen to the losacious chatter of a bluecost in the next car. He leaned
r out the window, detailing his experiences with more
suncy than grammar to a group of interested listeners.
t the next window ast a great, stalid fellow, surveying
to scene about him in grave silence. She wondered idly
hat rustic region had been his home, and what thoughts
aved sluggishly in his brain. Then she upbraided herself
or her instinctive classification of him. Had he not volunmed to fight and to die, if need be, for his country? And
if not that deed alone placed him above the plane of more
fellectuality?

cyrise.

seased on, still looking for a familiar foce,
me your flower, lady," unid a saucy young voice.

solud up into a pair of laughing eyes. The own
orbe put his best out of the window, and she sa
was crowned with a wreath of cooce. He held

ony that the boys in the carn at the rear are comit that they dee't get any attention," it said.

ushed her way through the crowd, still scanning the
the windows. The large white petals of the magiline of the stop at flacramente had almost expired

ter to go as they were than to put on the
and they bewed gravely and gratefully and v

[Washington Post:] In his retirement of
the flow. Bob Fitzelmmons sets an occalion
neveral superamented politicians who are to
out against young blook.

when she reached the last car. Here the crowd had thinned and peveral efficers steed on the depot platform, talking to little knots of people. One with stripes on his shoulders was standing with his back to her. She stopped with shortened breath and grew suddenly white. In a moment the crowd, the cheers, the music, and the flags had faded from her senses. She stood in a suburban garden of an eastern city, with the spicy scent of pinks in her nostrils and the breath of the evening breeze on her hot cheeks. A man stood looking down at her with grave, dark eyes.

"Will you send me away without chance of explanation?" he said.

"There is no explanation possible," she replied, hotly. "I pever want to see you again."

Then she turned and fled; but behind the mock-orange hedge she watched him as he went saidly away, and all her pride could not keep the tears from brimming over in her eyes.

pride could not keep the tears from brimming over in her eyes.

It had been a foolish lovers' quarrel; but she had married and gone away, and they had not heard from each other for more than three years.

The rush of memory had occupied no more than a moment's time; then the young officer turned, as though in answer to her fixed gaze.

He started forward and held out his hand.

"Gertrude," he cried.

She looked at him, hewildered, and her eyes dropped beneath the unguarded arder of his. Both were oblivious of the people and the noise about them. Both had forgotten the years that had separated them. Both had forgotten the years that had separated them. They knew only that they were together again.

She had given him her hand, but she could not speak. There was a sense of choking in her threat.

"Have you no word for me?" he said; and again his eyes were grave and sad, as on the day he left her in the garden.

"I have brought you this," she replied helding out to him the drooping magnelia.

He looked at her curiously.

"How did you know I would be here?" he asked.

"I did not know," she answered simply; "but I must

"How is Jack?" he saked dully,

"Jack?" she repeated weaderingly. "Didn't you know?

Jack has been dead for two years."

A flame of color flashed in his white face. The acream
of the whistle rose over the rear of voices and the soldiers
on the platform scrambled hastily on the train. The
crowd pressed closer to the cars and the girls with autograph albums began to my good-by. But he had moved
nearer to her and had taken her hand.

"Trudie!" he said, softly.

Tears sprang to her eyes at the word. She had not
heard the pet name for years.

"Gerald," she mid, "it was my fault."

He know to what she referred, and he had no time to
waste words.

"Tou need never explain," are uny,
wrong. Tell me what you have done since I saw you last."
"I went to Philadelphia to practice law," he replied. "My
ancie made me his partner."
He came closer to her and spoke in vehement tenes.
"I'am going away," he said.
"Yes," she assented; "you are going—ta Manila." Her
voice broke and a mist hinred her vinion. She knew what
it meant to him; hardship, danger, and a broken career;
and she knew also what it would besceforth mean to her.
"Will you marry me if I come back?" he asked.
The train had begun to move and he turned toward it instinctively. But he looked back for her reply. Their eyes
met in a flashing glance.
"Yes," she whispered.
He wrung her hand; then sprang on the stope of the rear
platform of the last car. A fellow-efficer slapped him on
the back and laughed.
"That was a desperate fliritation," he said. But his companion did not hear him.

A CUBAN TRAC

day dress. Perhaps you can tell us if it would be parsitted to us to go to the reception in our day dress? If it would not, then textainly shall we take the time to go to our house and put on our night dress!"

The ladies assured them that they would do much better to go as they were than to put on their night dress, and they bewed gravely and gratefully and withdrew.

TOPICS OF THE TIME

By a Staff Writer.

CARE OF THE VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS ING AND PRESERVING Compiled for The

T IS not only in the

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIR-ING AND PRESERVING HEALTH. Compiled for The Times.

Compiled for The Times.

It is not only in the saleen, where alcoholic beverages at the sale with the sale on the sale of the

A present."

Availing time of soda water fountains was made in the or twelve years ago, as shown by the records American Pharmaceutical Arsociation. It created a se against soda water for a time, but ultimately rein good, as the Legislature of that State passed a shifting the storage of syrups utilized for fountain me in anything but glass containers. The containers, and, were mostly of block tin and syrups so stored, secially acid syrups, such as lemon, orange and wild pheaphatta, all popular beverages, becam; contamilated the standing for any length of time, the acid in the sting on the tin, resulting in chemical changes and agerganic tin salt, which chemists claim is as into the human santomy as any metallic salt. It is and chemists, when questioned, agreed that contamination, while serious, does not provide the danger. They declared that an investigation, if by the health authorities, should go farther than ag of the sort yet undertaken, so that the public unferstand the accessity of therough sanitary condicerty part of the handsomely-made fountains that mishing the beverage to many millions of people all to country. They argue for an improvement, not the construction of fountain apparatus, but in the of products used in the manufacture of all fruit seamets and ice cream.

Acclared, too, that in syrup containers that are it is made on the contamination, but more often as unclean state of such receptacles or cans. This is be caused in great measure by the negligence of the life some law on the subject, from section 19 of the

a some law on the subject, from section 19 of the Act, which covers the manufacture and sale of candy and confections in general:

person or persons manufacturing for sale or selling to sell any candles or confections adulterated by attest of terra alba, harytes, tale or other earthy all substances, or any poisonous colors, flavors or or either deleterious ingredients detrimental to

any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or in-jurious to health.' In these clauses the State Food Com-missioner, aided by the health department, hopes to con-duct a crusade against the impure conditions found in the hidden compactments of some of the fountains.

"The regulations of the health department of Chicago and other cities and towns in Illinois are also intended to include the sanitation of the sada fountains, but mothing

Illustrated Magazine Section,

include the sanitation of the soda fountains, but nothing has been done in Chicago to enforce these rules.

"J. H. Monrad, assistant Food Commissioner, said:

Syrups stored in unclean containers are rapidly befouled and without doubt many of them are rife with bacteria. This is further augmented by the fact of such syrup containers being in the same chamber with the ice that cools the carbonated water as it flows through coolers, and even though the same ice chamber. though the syrup cans are not in this same ice chamber,

though the syrup cans are not in this same ice chamber, but separated therefrom by a partition of tin or otherwise, it is nevertheless a fact that syrups in nearly all of the fountains on the market today are cooled or chilled by cold air from this ice compartment.

"Much ice contains more or lass refuse matter and when thus stored in a receptacle that is not cleaned, in many cases at least, more than once a year or twice, the moldy container throws off cold air that is anything but pure. The SYUD cans are not air-tight by any mean and the effect of container tariow en cold as that is anything out puts a syrup cans are not air-tight by any means and the effect of this poisonous or befouled air upon the syrup may be imagined. In my opinion the ice chamber of a soda fountain should be entirely reparated from syrupa, which should be stored in glass bottles in plain view of customers."

With alcoholic beverages ruled out, with saft drinks de-claced unwholesome, and with tea and coffee strongly con-demned by hygienists, the thirsty man who wants to do the right thing by his stomach will, apparently, have to confine himself to distilled water and buttermilk.

DR. LASER, of the Hygienic Institute of Koenigsberg, draws attention to the power which lemon juice has in destroying the diphtheria bacillus. He testifies that he tried it as a gargle in fifteen cases of acute diphtheria and eighty cases of throat disease, and that only one of these preved fatal. The lemon juice must be diluted when used as a gargle, but the patient may masticate slices of lemon when able, and the pulp should be rejected.

Maxims for Long L'fe.

HERE are some maxims for long life given by J. A. Fow-ler, in an address delivered to an eastern organization known as the Hundred-Year-Club:

"(1.) Congental work and plenty of it. (2.) Early hours to rest. (3.) Plain fool caten slowly. (4.) Selfcontrol (mental condition.) (5.) Stop worrying (mental condition) (6.) Mental and physical work combined. (7.) Deep breathing, oxygen, cell-life created. (8.) Deep thinking."

Distilled Water.

SINCE the discovery of micro-organisms or bacteria as a Scause of many diseases we have a new foe. To rid ourselves of it may have advocated distilled water, and it has come into considerable use. The fear of these minute foes is greater than the fear of hard water, and this is justifiable. Distilled water, it has been claimed, is an ideal water, being soft and free frem bacteria. Recently a German writer, Prof. Koppe, has condemeed distilled water as polaonous, for the reason that by its greater solvent power it aftacks the protoplasm of the cells and weakens or destroys them. This is practically the substance of his argument. Dr. Holbrook, writing in the Phrenological Magazine, says:

"It is true that distilled water has great solvent power But distilled water when drank does not immediately come in contact with the protoplasmic cells unless it be in the mouth and throat. In the stometh there is generally food, gastric juice, etc., and when these are dissolved by it the objection can no lenger be maintained. If large quantities objection can no lenger be maintained. If large quantities were taken on an empty stomach it might do harm, if not acrated, but hardly otherwise. If these deductions are sound, the use of acrated distilled water could not be injurious, but to well-fed and over-fed people beneficial. This question should be decided by experiment, and there are enough people in the country who have used distilled water for years to decide it.

for years to decide it.

"So far as I have observed its effects, I has not been harmful, but beneficial. On our men-of-war it is almost universally used, and to advantage. Several of my correspondents write me they use it altogether and never have been harmed, but benefited. Distilled water is not, then, a ison,' but a benefit and good."

Alcohol and the Brain.

So LONG as human beings are born with complicated So LONG as human beings are born with complicated nervous systems, probably so long will many of them crave stimulants, and so long as the social customs, which have existed for centuries, approve of the use of alcohol as a beverage, so long will it probably be used by some to excess, and with this excess will come the misery, the disease, the poverty and disgrace which are the well-known regult of drunkenness. Quite naturally, many persons, seeing the great evils which may result, oppose the use of alcohol and try to demonstrate to others physiologic and other reasons why its use should be discontinued; while those who are accustomed to use alcohol are equally anxious to find an excuse for its use. The Philadelphia Medical Journal says:

Horaley stated that from a scientific standpoint he believes that the statements which have been made that small doses of alcohol, such as people take at meals, have practically no deleterious effect, cannot be maintained. The cumula-tive evidence on the subject shows that total abstinence

of truth and common sense.

"In view of the interest which is always taken in this subject, and particularly because of the discussion which Prof. Atwater's paper has recently aroused, this opinion from so high an authority will be received with pleasure by those who discountenance the use of alcohol as a beverage and it must certainly be considered with respect by all Mr. Horsley did not touch on all phases of the subject by any means, and there remains room for much study of the pathologic and physiologic effects of alcohol, for example pathologic and physiologic effects of alcohol, for example such as that of Nicloux on the influence of alcohol on the pregnant woman, which was recently noticed in these columns. Aside from the purely scientific medical aspects of the subject, as a profession we should always remember that many moderate drinkers often become immoderate drinkers, acmething which can happen to very few teetotalers, and it should never be forgotten that alcohol, even when prescribed by the physician, has occasionally worked great

Food and Digestion.

A LONG application of a moderate degree of heat makes all tough meats tender. All foods are more digestible as well as appetizing in consequence of a retention of their natural juices. Whether meats are tough or tender depends upon two things: The character of the walls of the muscle tubes and the character of the connective tissues which bind these tubes together. In your wall required animals these tubes together. In young, well-nourished animals the tube walls are thin and delicate, and the connective tissue is small in amount. As the animals grow older, or are made to work—and this is particularly true in the case of poorly-nourished animals—the walls of the muscle tube become thick and hard. This is the reason why the flesh of young, well-fed animals is tender and easily masticated. of young, well-fed animals is tender and easily masticated, while the flesh of old, hard-worked, poorly-fed animals is often so tough that prolonged boiling or roasting seems thave but little effect on it. A writer in the People's Health

"The question of the digestibility of food in the broad

"The question of the digestibility of food in the broad sense is a very complex one, and there is much room for investigation in this field of research in learning the quantities of nutrients which are digested from different kinds of meats, in studying the effects of cooking, in determining the influence of different substances and conditions upon digestion and in the study of numerous other questions. Until these investigations and expariment shall have been made it will not be possible to affirm much more about the digestibility of meats than the simple, but important statement that nearly all the proteid and about 95 per cent. of the fats are digested by the average person.

"Uncivilized man differs from the civilized man in no more striking way than in the preparation of food. The former takes his nourishment as it is offered by nature, the latter prepares his food before eating, and in the ways which are the more perfect, the more advanced his culture. Meat is rarely eaten raw by civilized people. For the most part it is either reasted, stewed, fried or boiled. Among the chief objects of cooking are the loosening and softening of the tissues which facilitates digestion by exposing them more fully to the action of the digestive julces. Another important object is to kill parasites, and thus render harmless, organisms that might otherwise expose the eater to great risk. Minor, but by no means unimportant objects important object is to kill parasites, and thus render harm-less, organisms that might otherwise expose the cater to great risk. Minor, but by no means unimportant objects are the coagulation of albumen and blood so as to render the meat more acceptable to the sight, and the development and improvement of the natural flavor, which is often ac-complished in part by the addition of condiments. "Flavoring materials and an agreeable appearance do not directly increase the thoroughness of digestion, but serve to stimulate the digestive organs to greater activity. As re-gards the actual amount digested, this stimulation is prob-ably not of so great moment as is commonly supposed.

stimulate the digestive organs to greater activity. As regards the actual amount digested, this stimulation is probably not of so great moment as is commonly supposed. Meat, that has been extracted with water so as to be entirely tasteless has been found in actual experiment to be as quickly and completely digested as an equal weight of meat roasted in the usual way. In general it is probably, true that cooking diminishes the ease of digestion of most meats. Cooking certainly cannot add to the amount of nutritive material in meat; and it may, as we shall see, remove considerable quantities of the nutrients.

"If it is desired to heat meat enough to kill parasites or bacteria in the inner portions of the cut, the piece must be exposed to the action of heat for a long time. Ordinary methods of cooking are seldom sufficient. In a piece of meat weighing ten pounds-the temperature of the interios after boiling four hours, was only 190 Fahr. The inner temperature of meat when roasting has been observed to vary from 160 to 200 deg. Fahr., according to the size of the piace. In experiments upon the canning of meat it was found that when large cans, and even small ones, were kept for some time in a salt water bath, at a temperature congerature of the meat rose only to 208 deg. in some cases and 165 deg. in others. Large cans of meat are more apt to have had spots than smaller ones, because the heat in them is not sufficient to destroy the bacteria, or other organisms, that cause meat to decompose."

A Tough Animal,

THE Healthy Home thinks that man is the toughest and

design and confections in general:

Journal says:

"In a lecture delivered April 27, 1900, at St. James Hall, London, Victor Horsley, the well-known eminent neurologists and substances, or any poisonous colors, flavors or at this deleterious ingredients detrimental to all, upon proper conviction thereof, be punished by sot less than \$100 nor more than \$100, or imfinite County Jall not less than ten nor more years, or hoth, such fine and imprisonment in the of the court."

If the court.'

If the court is all the court is the court is and purity, while clause 6 says: "If it contains and purity," while clause 6 says: "If it contains and puri

So. Camernia Wine Co., 220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

tember 16, 1900.]

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION

Compiled for The Times.

o Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this de-ent brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy in-tion regarding important developments in Southern Call-and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors subsemplated assembles.

Southern California at Paris.

N O LESS than seventeen medals and two h ntions (with several exhibits not yet heard from,) we been awarded to Southern California exhibitors

This is certainly a striking and most creditable showing for a section of country which, as recently as ten years ago, contained a population of only 200,000.

The following list of medals received by Southern California exhibitors has been furnished The Times by the Chamber of Commerce, in advance of the official publication. A few words of description are appended in regard to each exhibit:

GOLD MEDALS.

GOLD MEDALS.

Elwood Cooper, Santa Barbara, olive oil.

Mr. Cooper is the pioneer clive grower of California and has been awarded more medals for his oil than all the other growers in the State.

Ackerman & Tuffley, San Diego, olive oil.

This firm is comparatively new in the trade, but has been very successful in placing on the market a first-class pure oil, which is highly spoken of by those who have used it. Pacific Creamery, Buena Park, condensed milk.

This creamery, which is owned by Messrs. Birky & Co., employs seventy people. The product is shipped as far East as Denver. There is a business office in Los Angeles. Orders are often filled for carload lots. The company pays as much for milk as the regular creameries, and sometimes more.

addition to the product of its own vineyards, the com-buys the grapes from adjacent vineyards. The busi-done is mainly jobbing. The company has an office

in Los Angeles.

Arlington Heights Fruit Company, Riverside, cranges, and Riverside Orange Company, oranges and lemons.

This exhibit was purchased by the California Exposition Commission, and exhibited under the name of the firms of whom the fruit was purchased, not in the names of the

Pasadena Art Loan Exposition Company, historical dis-

play.

This is an historical display of the old missions and relies of mission days in Southern California. The display was arranged under the supervision of Miss Ana Pitcher.

SILVER MEDALS.

George Steckel and Frank Schumacher, photographs.
These Los Angeles photographers seldom or never fail to
win prizes when they make a display of what this city can
do in the line of photography.
Alamitos Sugar Company, sugar.
This company took prizes at Atlanta and Omaha for its

This company took prizes at Atlanta and Omaha for its sugar.

Secondo Guasti, Los Angeles, wine.

Mr. Guasti has been engaged in making wine in Los Angeles for eighteen years. He raises some of his own grapes, but purchases largely of vineyards in this neighborhood. Three-fourths of his product is sold in the East in bulk.

Bishop & Co., Los Angeles, crystallized fruits.

This firm received four gold medals at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, when it came in direct competition with the French manufacturers. It also received three gold medals at the Midwinter Exposition, three at Atlanta and three at Omaha, as well as several medals at California State fairs. The firm employs 400 hands during the regular season. They have nine calesmen on the road. The trade is increasing every year. The exhibit of the firm at Paris consisted of a special case of fruits in glass, crystallized fruits and fruit pulps. This was the only exhibit made from the United States in its class.

Los Angeles Art Leather Company, city, carved leather. This is a new industry. The firm employs sixty hands and is enlarging its quarters to meet the demands of the trade. The only exhibit of the kind from California.

Ice and Cold Storage Company, Los Angeles, "Puritas" distilled waters.

This was a display of carbonated waters, including Puritas ginzer ale, root beer, etc. This is one of the larg-

distilled waters.

This was a display of carbonated waters, including Puritas ginger ale, root beer, etc. This is one of the largest ice and cold storage plants on the Pacific Coast. The manufacture of carbonated beverages is a new departure here. The latest novelty introduced is a drink manufactured from Southern California pomelos.

BRONZE MEDALS.

George Williams & Co., sauce.

The sauce known as Williams's sauce was first made many years ago in England by the father of the present proprietor. Two years ago George Williams & Co. decided to put it on the market and a large local trade has already been built up.

California Fish Company, San Pedro, canned fish.

This exhibit includes samples of sardines in many styles and other fish packed by the company. The firm was awarded medals at Atlanta and at Omaha. The cannery at East San Pedro employs 100 hands and keeps a steam launch constantly busy on the fishing grounds. The company has an office in Los Angeles.

Crystal Salt Works, Los Angeles, salt.

Samples of salt from these works were sent to show

what can be done here in this line. The works are not at present in operation.

HONORABLE MENTION

utbern California Wine Company, wine.

H. J. Woollacott, wine.

These two firms generally carry off the gold m supposed that only the wineries were awarded

is supposed that only the wineries were awarded medals at Paris.

It was through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce that these exhibits, with the exception of the oranges and lemons, were forwarded. Several exhibits are yet to be heard from.

Sauerkraut for China.

L OS ANGELES is beginning to take advantage of the "open door" in China. One of the first shipments to be made there direct from this city is a somewhat curious one. A short time ago Hill & Son, of the pickle works of this city, sent a carload of anuerkraut to China, and now they have orders from Port Arthur for eight carloads more of this product. We may soon expect to see extensive cabbage ranches around Los Angeles.

Prepared Figs.

Prepared Figs.

W. M. BRISTOL owner of the "Way Up Rancho" West. Highlands, has prepared and will put upon the market this season a new preparation of the fig. Mr. Bristol has spent many years in experimenting with the drying, pressing and canning of figs. His first notable success was in the production of Bristol's Boabon Figs, a preparation closely resembling candied figs, but more nearly like the natural frunt. These have been upon the market for three years and are a well-known article. The new product is called "Bristol's Banquet Figs," and is put up in two-pound cans. The figs are preserved intact in a thick syrup. They are tender, but retain their form in the syrup, and the delicate fig flavor is preserved. Mr. Bristol uses only the White Smyrna fig for this product. The other varieties have been tried, including the Capri fig grown at Fresno; but with none other has he been enabled to produce the fine quality and uniformity of product he gets with this variety.

Water Development.

Water Development.

THE Santa Fé is now putting down a water well near its old water pumping plant in the Fullerton oil field, which is being watched with great interest. If the well is successful there will immediately be a number put down by owners of mesa land stretching away from the oil field to Yorba. This land was for years devoted exclusively to sheep and is very rich. It is available now for crops only in wet seasons. During the last three years it has swallowed many thousands of dollars invested in seed and labor by ranchers who took chances on rain and lost. If the Santa Fé well being sunk is a success, the same water strata can be found on all these thousands of acres of land. With pumping plants delivering streams for irrigation, the territory will quickly become one of the most valuable and productive of fruit, walnuts and other crops that there is in the country.

Monrovia is now very proud of her completed water itsens do not feel the expense a burden. While Monrovia has been developing her water system, Duarte has not been idle. The Mutual Company has sunk a well and put in a pumping plant that is proving a bonanta to the orange growers this dry season. The well is down 185 feet, and a Dow pump is raising thirty-five inches of water, and e'evating it about fifty feet above the surface of the ground, and delivering it into the company's irrigating pipe. A double compound Worthington pump is now being installed at the surface, to be used in forcing the water into the irrigating pump, while the pump in the well will continue development. By sinking deeper into the water-bearing gravel, it is anticipated that 100 inches will easily be obtained. This plant has cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

\$10,000.

A short distance east and north of the company's well is one put down by A. C. Thomson, in the center of his orange ranch. After two attempts higher up, he was successful in striking water at a depth of forty-five feet. At the bottom of the shaft a 12-inch pipe was sunk another fifty feet, and a splendid well obtained. One hundred inches has frequently been pumped. A double compound Worthington pump is used. The plant cost about \$5000.

On the second ranch to the east of Mr. Thomson's, a well has recently been completed on Walter S. Newhall's property, producing twenty-five inches, and again on the west, J. A. Maddock has a new well with an equal capacity. One mile further west, E. D. Northup is pumping nearly fifty inches from his well. Notwithstanding the dry ceason, the coming crep of the Queen Colony is in a fine condition.

Strike in a Placer Mine.

Strike in a Placer Mine.

A CCORDING to the Mining Review, a telegram was reAccived from the Mazurka Mining and Water Company,
in Inyo county, Cal., by the secretary of the company in
Los Angelea, which stated that bedrock had been struck in
the winze at a depth of thirty-eight feet, and that the
gravel prospected well in fine gold. The Review says:

"On June 6, 1899, the company commenced work on a
drainage tunnel in Masurka Cafion. The local gravel, of
which the first 200 feet consisted, was found to be too
loose to stand without timbering, but from that point to
the present face of the tunnel (a distance of 1700 feet)
etrata of cemented gravel, containing a certain amount
of clay, were encountered, which made it possible to construct a tunnel 6 feet 4 inches high by 4 feet wide, in a
perfectly aafe manner. At 1400 feet, the east rim of the

casion was struck and after an attempt to it for a distace of thirty feet, it was found carry the tunnel to the west, and at 1500 feesuak to locate the direction of the channel. fourteen feet in the wisse, the east rim was tered, dipping to the west at an angle of 45 following the course of the rim for a distance feet, the winne was abandoned and the tunnet tance of 200 feet in a northwesterly directle winze was estated at 1500 feet early in Amaforementioned results, namely, that the brown-colored slate (called by 20me geologie was struck at a depth of thirty-sight feet, wit which prospected well in fine gold. The slightly to the east and the channel proper in a few days. The drainage tunnel will in to strike the channel and in three menths that the works will be operating to their fit

Another Ostrich Farm.

Another Ostrich Farm.

THE ostrich-raising industry is being extended of the control of the cont

Artesian Wells in Arizo

THE striking of artesian water near Benne is likely to work a transformation in that

THE striking of artesian water near Bemson Press aays:

"The gratifying progress of the artesian wat Benson Press aays:

"The gratifying progress of the artesian wat Benson is watched with the keenest interesters. Since cutting through the big bed of che countered the drill has penetrated a porous a foot of which has steadily increased the flow has demonstrated that beneath the San Pedriflows an artesian stream which has an un of the life-giving fluid to irrigate thousand land; and tributary to Benson are two hus acres of the finest land in the world, which up and cultivated by development of artesian climate of this region is unsurpassed, and its equableness will appeal strongly to the home soil is very fertile and will produce abundant vegetables, fruits and forage. Upon the his fields of the valley will be fattened the catt the ranges in the hills surrounding. Instead fat beef from Kansas and the Salt River rug will be exporting stall-fed cattle and refrige mutton to all parts. And in the great mining Mule, Dragoon, Whetstone, Huachuca and Pattaina, all developing with wonderful rapidity, markets for all the produce which can be to the fertile acres of the valley. Bisbee now eight thousand people, and will soon have thousand. That one camp alone consumes many sections of land. It is now brought in River Valley and from the east. Turqueis ahaw, Washington and other growing camps tain ranges named already give employmes of men, and many of them will attain a grow lation rivaling that of Bisbee. All this mean market for the productions which will be two the artesian irrigated fields and farms of the "W. Abell, at the Stone house, about six Benson, has a place which demonstrates whe in the San Pedro Valley with artesian water, moved in from Maricopa county and took up tion of land. He sunk a two-inch artesian valout four hundred feet, getting a flow of water, by he has cultivated an extensive melon patch, will this season market about two thousand has soo hens, which, he says, carn him as cents each per day. Eve

Pressed Brick.

Pressed Brick.

THE Riverside Pressed Brick Company's started last week, and is now in fine were plant—a modern and expensive one—is lowned by the company, east of the Thirteen house. It is the intention to make 20,000 There are shelving accommodations and tree too,000 brick. Every fourth day, the brick days drying will be placed in the kiln a process continued until half a million brick burning. A large boiler has been placed oil used in burning the bricks. The operation largely automatic. The self-feeding and the machinery has a capacity of 3600 to The plant is operated by a twenty-house motor.

SOU'WEST BY

By Bill the Bo

Jef the Admission of this a steamship Oregon brought cisco and a picture of her, a with the official record of the subject of the first drop cur opened to the public in Oct three steamers built by How mailt, via Panama, before th fornia and Panama being the manded by Capt. R. H. Pen David G. Bailey and the Ca Patterson, U.S.M., afterward over Bureau. The California cisco about seven years ago, service as a eailing vensel. was likewise under canwas Sound Irmber trade. She sun a collision off the Oregon co. The Panama is still affost, in her; and was the pucleus o terson was afterward captain by fire off Manzanillo in July of that vessel, a Hebsew we fruit; and Patterson had the spek barrel, into which the malk the deckn for an hour rival at San Francisco, the He against the Pacific Mail Compaths led up to Patterson's demploy.

"Like some sad, bes Withdrawn afar in to ounders of this State as represented a diffi ity; and his name w

ory Empire Hotel, whice as stood tenanties for the op to a full cup came when

vest.

after an attempt to blast the ty feet, it was found message to west, and at 1500 feet a winn of the channel. At a design, and the channel of 45 deg. and the cut at an angle of 45 deg. and the cin for a distance of thirty makes and the tunnel driven a morthwesterly direction. A specific and the type of the channel and the bedrack will be to the channel proper will be less than th

mers.

SOU'WEST BY SOUTH.

By Bill the Bo'sun.

WHITE this an Sunday, the 9th, the fiftieth auniversary at the Admission of this State into the Union. The old desirable Oregon brought the good news to San Francis the soficial record of the good news on board, was the tipet of the first drop curtain at Maguire's Operahouse, and to the public in October, 1836. She was one of a stamer built by Howland & Aspinall to carry the fit, via Pansma, before the discovery of gold, the Caltistic and Panama being the other two. She was completed by Capt. R. H. Pearson, the Panama by Capt. of G. Bailey and the California by Capt. Catilisle P. Bureso. U.S.R., afterward at the head of the Coast Surpares. The California was broken up at San France about seven years ago, after nearly twenty years' Burses. The California was broken up at San Franabout seven years ago, after nearly twenty years' as a cailing vessel. The Oregon, at last accounts, likewise under canwas and engaged in the Puget a tember trade. She sunk the old packet Germania in liking off the Oregon coast about fifteen years ago. Pessans is still afloat, with her original machinery and was the aucleus of the Nicaraguan navy. Patwas afterward captain of the Golden Gate, destroyed a ff Mansanillo in July, 1852. On the second voyage at vensel, a Hebrew was detected in stealing some and Patterson had the ends knocked out of an empty larrel, into which the man was placed and made to the decks for an hour each day. On the ship's ar-disan Francisco, the Hebrew brought suit for Sao,000 at the Pacific Mail Company and got a verdict of Spocolad up to Patterson's discharge from the company's year.

sit here and imagine how the streets of the Cali-native color are decorated, and how the Pioneers and the Sons are making this occasion a scene of great But my thoughts are busy with memories of the seals that have passed on, while a handful of vet-

"(Like some sad, beaten host of old
Withdrawn afar in time's remotest blue."
wenders of this State sprang from no one nativity,
as represented a different State, if not a different
lity; and his name was Cosmopolite—citizen of the
These were home-seekers, bent on the mission of
wings to the house exceed by the fathers of 1776. payers of the good could be added to the deeds, the Hemeric story of their hardships and prillive in the memories of future generations shall grow tame and valor cease to appeal at of manhind. The men of '49 "builded"

that they knew."

I wan the ax and the rifle into a startled wilderness to the man disputed their advance in vain. Remain the limiting towest of Yosemite, they marched to put Serra's selitudes and leveled the forest giants he sight how. Towns aprang up at their commits one of these expanded into cities, while others, is movive the decadence of the exhausted placers, into apathy and finally perished from the map of all these there was none so sadly fated as fast called "Redding's Springs," the county seat of county for nearly forty years. At the election of the the national imbecile, James Buchanan, defeated thats, Fremont, the town of Shakta polled over two hundred votes; and while there were but few and children in the mountain counties at that period, satisfies of that town could not have been far short units. Today it has less than 400, all the busy is its former greatness having moved away to get elsewhere. Redding was known as "Waugh's in carly days. In Shasta's palmy days a man named up a calson in which was a picture of Bacchus and which he paid Scoo out of the old Arcade gamings as a less in 1869 and brought just \$400. The wrusched off the iron doors and window shutters, it then in Coluna for \$100. The wrusched off the iron doors and window shutters, it then in Coluna for \$100. The wrusched off the iron doors and window shutters, it is the taxes in 1869 and brought just \$400. The wrusched off the iron doors and window shutters, it is the taxes in 1869 and brought just \$400. The wrusched off the iron doors and window shutters, it is the taxes in 1869 and brought just \$400. The wrusched off the iron doors and window shutters, it is a the tennaties for the last six years; and the part a full cup came when the Shasta Courier, the man and the part and moved off to

decadencies of ence-presperous towns are in evidence of ence-presperous towns are in evidence from the northern end of the State. Nelson Point we house now as against sixty in 1852. Pine 1870, had thirty-seven houses, most of them two light and not a soul living in one of them. La Porte, at 1865, had five hotels, a jockey club, two hanks are saloons. Toay it has but one hotel and there than twenty Yamlites living in a town which, beaturnlay night and Monday morning, bought 015, made worth of gold dust for fifteen years consecute the other hand, quarts mining has kept some of main towns up and property has been well imfa this category may be included Jackson, Sutterland's Camp, Grass Valley, Nevada City and

Frenchmen—who are expert vignerons and who will make the vine and the fig tree grow upon the arid soil whose apackling treasures were once poured out into the rocker and the "Long Tom." These fellows fight at the least provocation and are always too handy with their long knives. But there is one consolation—they will work; and the increase of taxable property in Tuolumne, Stanislaus and Calaveras counties, in the past ten years, is the best proof of this. They are realizing the prophecy contained in Bayard Taylor's poem:

"The future children shall restore the grace

"Thy future children shall restore the grace Gone with thy fallen pines; The wild, barbaric beauty of thy face Shall round to classic lines."

But for the towns of the high Sierras, where I lived in But for the towns of the high Sierras, where I lived in my twenties, there is no hope. The gold is long since gone and the timber is pretty well exhausted through a wasteful system of lumbering work. The heavy snows, sometimes twenty feet deep, are crushing in the deserted homes of the Argonand; and the day is not far off when the names of Rabbit Creek, Sawpit Flat, Secret Diggings, Hepsidam, Gibsonville and Port Wine will be but memories to this generation and traditions to the next. I can see no resurrection for that portion of the State unless some new quarts discoveries are made. The sugar-pine timber is all cut away, that is, all that is valuable; and it will is all cut away, that is, all that is valuable; and it will be at least a century before it can be replaced by another growth. There is no coal nor copper to be found there, and the "mother lode" passes many miles to the westward of them. The lands will only serve as midsummer paztures for a few nomadic herds of sheep, and everybody knows that their owners are the very worst tax dodgers in Christendom. A few hundred people will go up there every summer to camp out amid the tapering minarcts of the piece and tameracks, to escape the scorching heat of every summer to camp out amid the tapering minarcts of the pines and tamaracks, to escape the acorching heat of Chlco, Red Bluff, Oroville and Forbestown, but I fear the days of the high Sistra towns are virtually numbered. The footh'll towns will continue to improve, however, especially those along the line of the Central Pacific, because they can deliver their fruit in the castern distributing cities one day freaher than those grown in the orchards about San José and Stockton. The foothill countries are all cight, up to date.

And the men are nearly all gone who made those high Sierra towns, those swarming hives of industry in the fifties. Some were shet in bar-room brawls, some stabbed to death in gambling rows, some drowned in the far-off Fraser or the Snake, while only a few remain to join in the grand festivities at San Francisco today. Once they were strong and stalwart, singing or whistling at their work as the pine-crowned hills resounded with the strekes of their area. Now they are mostly weary and toil-worn veterans, tired of life's continuous battle, and, with the courage that brought them out here in the first place, are calmly awaiting the coming of rest and the end of all things earthly. I look back at those golden days, and have none but the sweetest memories of the brave and manly men who have passed enward and upward to a pioneer's reward. No other country ever saw such a population, so enterprising industrious, generous and brave. Even as I write now, my quiet little room seems filled with whispers from the lips that once glowed with enddy life, but are now mute and cold. And the very walls seem covered with faces of the loved and the brave who have crossed the River of Sileme, as, with shadowy fingers, they becken me onward to the ford.

Truly, this is a great State. Its showers of gold are Truly, this is a great State. Its showers of gold are no longer forthcoming as they were a half-century ago, but California is not poor. Thanks to God and herself, she is still cich and the self-chosen arbiter of her own destiny. She exports as great values in fruit and grain today as she did of gold in the years that have flown. The millionaires of many other States got their first lift out of the mire of poverty in this State. A few of them yet remain to recall the memories of their earlier struggles on the great battlefield which we call life, a battle in which only the fittest can hope to survive while the weaker. the great battlefield which we call life, a battle in which only the fittest can hope to survive, while the weaker ones go to the wall. The only two steamship lines across the Pacific were the property of two California pionsers, Huntington and Spreckels, until the former died a few weeks ago. The greatest educational institution of the Pacific States was the creation of Leland Stanford, another California pionser, while our largest carayansary is the handiwork of William Sharon, likewise one of the Argonauta. Would you see another pionser whose so years have not yet quenched the energy of his undertakings? There stands sturdy old Alvinza Hayward. All these things go to show the stubborn fiber of which our worthy old pionsers were made. To those who have passed on, be glory immortal. Their sons shall study their heroic virtues and keep alive the leaven which added a new star to our glorious banner. And to the chosen few that remain, I eche the homely benison of Rip Van Winkle, "May you live long and prosper."

I am glad to see the stand taken by our police officials in reference to the side doors and private boxes of the saloons. I hope to see the day when saloon-keepers will be content to sell liquor to men only, and not seek to get rich by debauching young girls and boys with their private boxes and side doors. This thing of women going to exloons to drink is all a part of the he-woman business through which men have been crowded out of employment by girls whose relatives are amply able to support them at home. The woman who thinks for herself is very apt to act fee herself, and the woman who does that often gets into trouble. I can tell you something about a girl and some side doors. She was brought up in a small village in The Camp, Grass Valley, Nevada City and mer foothill towns there are which owe their to orchard and vineyard culture. In this list animal would be the continues to fill up, I look for a renaissance that their banks and their daily newspapers. It is continues to fill up, I look for a renaissance chill towns. Many of them have large eleming—born population—Italians, Portuguese and

also became a social outcast; and last May saw the pair of them on board of a steamship headed for Cape Nome, there to end a blasted existence. Do you wonder that I wish to see the private boxes torn out and the side doors of saloons closed? And yet that is only one case in a thousand in that great city.

There's an aged couple in that old Sacramento Valley home, whose feet have grown weary in the endless tread-mill of life, who, for a year, wondered why Linda did not come home. They continued to send her money for that purpose, but she never came. At the end of a year her brother was sent in quest of her; and all he could say on his return to the parental roof was, "Don't ask me!" Ther they knew that the one they loved so well and had nucthey knew that the one they loved so well and had nuc-tured to carefully was gone beyond reclamation, and had met a fate wccse than death. The autumn days of their worthy and industrious lives are full of nothing but dead haves and withered hopes. Each day goes by like a shadow on their hearts. Sometimes they pick up a paper and read an advertisement headed "Boy Lost," but there is none for a "Girl Lost" in the kennels and dens that infest that great city. Not the code are contact to greatly their that great city. No, the good are content to wccahip their God and the righteous to worship their gold; and there is God and the righteous to worship their gold; and there is no helping hand outstretched to save the young and gay-hearted from the perils that beset them on every side. I have no prejudice against asloons, but I do think their keepers ought to be content with getting their money from the patronage of men, without seeking to debauch young girls with the aid and connivance of older women, who should know help them to the them. girls with the aid and comivance of older women, who should know better than to take them anywhere near such places. So I congratulate our Police Commissioners on having taken a step in the right direction, and commend Mayor Eaton for his good judgment manifested in their

The planing-mill operatives of San Francisco have been The planing-mill operatives of San Francisco have been on a strike for eight hours' work per day, for the last three weeks; and are no nearer to a solution of the problem than when they first began the strike. The owners of the planing mills cay they cannot compete with the planing mills of Oregon and Puget Sound if they accede to the demand of the strikers. Those mills begin their work at 6 a.m. and end it at 6 p.m., with one hour, at noon, intermission for dinner. As all those mills are lighted by electricity during the winter months, they can turn out the same amount of moldings and rustic the year round. Hence, just how the San Francisco mills can compete with them on eight hours' work in each day is not alterether on eight hours' work in each day is not altegether. The shibboleth of the eight-hour advocates is "eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation," which probably means eight hours in a public house. I have seen several big labor strikes, including the coal-miners' strike at Newcastle, N. S. W., in 1888; and I have yet to see one in which the long run.

BILL THE BO'SUN. have yet to see one in which the strikers themselves were

TICKLED OUT OF TROUBLE.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] Raymond Crane, the threeperrold son of Charles P. Crane, No. 100 Flournoy street,
had his foot fast in a water pipe for nearly four hours
yesterday afternoon, and had it not been that a man suggested tickling the member with a straw it might have
been there yet. The child was playing in front of his home,
where a new asphalt pavement is boing laid, and immediately thrust his bare foot into an open, perpendicular pipe
which connects with a big main. He had no sooner done
this than he tried to take his foot out again, but found he
could not. In his anxiety to remove it he thrust his foot
farther and farther in until the pipe incased his leg from a
few inches above the knee down. Then he gave up and began to scream.

Workinen ran to the spot and the lad's mother also came. Workmen ran to the spot and the last a hard as a last resort all effects to release the boy failed, and as a last resort it was found necessary to dig down about the pipe and un-screw it. During this process Mrs. Crane held her son, and every time the pipe made a revolution the boy turned

with it.

When the perpendicular pipe was finally freed from the main it was carried with the boy into the Crane home.

Then came the question of its removal. The frightened mother suggested calling a physician, but cooler heads thought it lecked more like a job for a blacksmith. One thing was tried after another, but none of them aided in any way to free the boy's leg. Finally some one who had been attracted by the excitement made a suggestion which at first seemed ridiculous, but it won out.

at first seemed ridiculous, but it won out.
"Put a straw in at the other end of the pipe and tickle
his foot with it," the onlooker suggested to those working hard to free the leg.

The mother cast scounful glances at the seemingly un-

The mother cast scennful glances at the seemingly uncalled-for impertinence of the man with the thought. Everything else had failed, and it was decided to try the straw before reserting to the chisel.

As soon as the straw touched the lad's foot his cobs ccasel, and he began to wriggle and laugh hysterically. In one of his jumps he succeeded in lossing the hold the pipe held on his heel and toe, and then all were elated to see him draw his leg from the tube. The workmen conveyed the pipe to where it belongel, and Mrs. Crane handaged her son's leg and gave him a warning concerning little boys who put their feet where they don't belong.

PASHIONABLE MRS. LI HUNG CHANG.

[Ph'ladelphia Times:] The diamonds of Li Eung Chang's wife are accounted to be the finest in the empire. She is a great leader of fashions, too, and is said to have achieved this reputation by inventing fifty different ways in which her glossy black hair could be dressed, although it is probable that to the average American they would all look althe.

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value of silver reduced the value of a Mexican dollar to less than 50 cerits, and the property of its peoples is now measured by these half-dollar coins, suffering great depreciation. Japan a suffering great depreciation. Japan a

er come and the thing that is the same that is the same that the same that the same the same

WAWBEWAWA-

THE WHITE GOOSE.

"Whither, midst falling dew, While glow the heavens with the last steps of day, Far, through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue Thy solitary way?"

Far to the north—the illimitable be Far to the north—the illimitable boundaries of the white world, beyond the pale even of the Red Horseman, there lies a mossy land. A land where the sun, shining but weakly at best, serves only to dispel the snowy mantle for a few short months. There the earth slopes forever to the pole, there the polar seas forever drink from the snows of the land, and the streams are forever placid, never roaring, always slow and deep. There the mighty salmon, leaping, splashes the very snows with the spray of his fall, while with dainty feet the beautiful sandpiper seeks his food on the shores of the eternal polar seas. Back on the undra the gaunt reindeer, velvet-shod, stalk noiseless over a carpet such as man never &ceamed. stalk noiseless over a carpet such as man never dreamed, a carpet at once beautiful and useful. All the hues of the rainbow mingle in this mossy tapestry; this carpet laid by the hand of Infinity while man yet slumbered in the els of oblivion.

by the hand of Infinity while man yet slumbered in the bowels of oblivion.

All the tiny flowers of the Northland are mingled in this weaving, while ever and anon fresh colors flow from the foom of nature, the ever-resourceful weaver of the universe. Now and again the moss tremble and raises itself in tiny lumps as some mouse (white as his surroundings,) grown overbold, sallies forth to view the short midsummer sun. But, scarce does he appear when the great white owl, like the departed soul of some Northland chief, swoops down with noiseless wing and carries him off a delicious breakfast for the six or seven young owls in their nest on the summit of yonder grassy knoll.

Midst such surroundings as this, one day of early May there appeared, a good thousand feet up in the cloudless blue of the Arctic sky, two lines of wavering dots; two lines which united to form a V-shaped cortege. To the eye upon the earth below they appeared to move slowly, yet such was the rapidity of their passage that from them the wind gave off a whistling sound, much like the song of an arrow as it springs from the good north bow. Steadily they came, ever from south to north, as if the pole star had led them from the depths of the Southland.

And as they drew near to the edge of the great sea their ranks became broken, and they sought altitudes in mad.

they came, ever from south to north, as if the pole star had led them from the depths of the Southland.

And as they drew near to the edge of the great sea their ranks became broken, and they sought altitudes in mad, headlong races, cme with another, while a solitary man of the North, his face turned listlessly over the unending plains, tailed their rapid approach with cries of "Wa wa, wa wa!"—"the wild goose, the wild goose!" And so they were. Wearied with the continued exertions of their long flight they settled gradually down on the surface of the little bay, huge flecks of living snow upon the deep blue of those petrless Arctic waters.

In olden days and in another land their race had been called Ansere:—called by the masters of the most wonderful tongue of which the human race has knowledge—the language of Father Tiber. Farther to the south, where sunny corn fields lay beneath shimmering palms, olive-skinned men called them ganzas, while here, here in the Morth, the squat tribesmen hailed them as wa wa—the harbingers of an assured summer. Between lay the busy marts of life where the hearts of men were ground to dust beneath the cannon's wheel—there they were Geese, sometimes only "Honkers."

Slowly the days wore on, and pair by pair the squad-

"Monkers."

Slowly the days wore on, and pair by pair the squadron melted away into the little hollows and marshes of the surrounding plain. By the middle of June each pair had a hollow scraped in the sand in which lay six or seven large elliptical, yellowish-green eggs. In one of these (I will not tell you which) was Wawbewawa. The blue foxes tried to steal him while he was yet an egg, but his mother met them with angry hisses and sharp blows, while his father stood guard over him during her few absences.

When he awoke from the infinity of an egg heaven to the realities of life, he found himself in a nest lined with down—down from his mother's breast. But now that he was hatched, her trials redoubled. She had to protect her brood from both animals and birds, for, by this time, the great Northern Falcon had come to the assistance of the White Owl in the destruction of life. However, he and his brothers and sisters all lived to reach the water in safety, and so to begin the real life of his ancestors, the life of a sailor.

as fety, and so to begin the real life of his ancestore, the life of a sailor.

One after one the weeks rolled into months until the cold winds and the quavering first lances of the Aurora warned the elder members of the band that the grain fields of California were awaiting them, heavy with ungleaned food. So, after many delays, many short flights to test the young birds' powers, one morning in early October they rose and, following their leader, formed in the usual V-shaped flock, headed this time for the south. The Sandpipers, too, were leaving, the ptarmigan and hares had begun to assume their white winter dresses while the mice were putting the last touches to their snug nests, hidden under the long moss of the steppe.

And now the band passed over strange scenes. Great rivers lay beneath them—rivers as desertd as Styx—great plains and lofty granite peaks, where strange, yellow streaks shone in the cracks of the rock. Later they passed above populous settlements—outposts of civilization in this far northern world—and there men worked, labored with their hands to wrest these same golden streaks from the rock, and, having gotten them, fought and did murder for the possession of more of them.

Wawbewawa wondered at this, and longed to go down to see what manner of beings these were, but his leader forbade him in the strange bird tongue of which most men do not understand. A sudden singing of the air close to his head also added its warning, and he sought higher altitudes with promptness and dispatch. Then the flock lowered and sailed for miles over the boeming surf, following the varying undulations of the coast line, rising now

some Siwash camp as it lay hidden on the piney shore. Now and then when the day was hot they dropped just outside the surf on the glassy waters of the Pacific, there to rest until the moon, slow rising over Shasta's head, should once more illumine their trackless trail through the wildernesses of space.

Here and there a deer upon the brink of some woodland stream raised his great round eyes as their ghostly forms passed on rushing pinions between him and the moon.

But, oh, how tired were his wings and how dizry his little brain before he saw below him the broad expanse of rolling waters he knew to be the Columbia! He did not call it "Columbia" in his queer bird tongue, but we who do not speak the forest talk have invented this word to conceal its beauty. Here new dangers awaited him, for the great white-headed eagles who guard Miss Columbia rushed on the belated band, and then, indeed, the honkers had to show their speed.

But at last the cities and the rivers were by, and the broad fields of the San Joaquin Valley lay below the white wanderers.

Dropping by slow, graceful curves they finally settled in the midst of a field, far from any bush or possible hiding place for man or dog. Old Wa wa had explained it all to the younger geese, but still he could not see why those things called men should use a dog for hunting, unless it was that their cunning was less than that of the birds. This was so impressed upon young Wawbewawa that when Farmer Jones and I put up a "blind" made of scarllet cloth next day he could not resist investigating it. When he found out that it was dangerous, he used tail, wings, feet and voice to help him get out of there, but our double barrels were too quick for him, and this story is what he told me the other night as he lay on the table "dressed for the feast."

THINGS CHILDREN SAY AND DO.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] (Teacher:) "Now, Tommy,

THINGS CHILDREN SAY AND DO.
[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] (Teacher:) "Now, Tommy, give me a sentence, and then we'll change it to the imrative form."

perative form."

(Tommy:) "The horse draws the wagon."

(Teacher:) "Now put it in the imperative."

(Tommy:) "Gee-up!"

[Philadelphia Press:] (Teacher—in the sentence:)

"Patrick beat John with his fists,' what is Patrick?"

(Bright Boy:) "He's Irish."

[Chicago Times-Herald:] A little girl was 9 years old a few days ago and among the presents was a beautiful Bible from her auntie.

After the exciting events of the day were over, the lady who presented the book called to find out how it had been received.

been received.

"Yea," said Katherine, "it's a beautiful book."

"I am so glad you like it," her aunt replied.

"It must have cost a good deal, too,"

"It was rather expensive."

"And I have three other Bibles. They are all slike inside, aren't they? And this is just the same as the rest, except the binding, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, it seems to me you might have done better with all the money you had to pay for it if you had bought me a pup."

MEAN MEN.

[London Tid-Bits:] "The meanest man I ever knew," said the shore passenger, "was a fellow who got a football and painted it to look like a watermelon. Then during the summer months he kept it conspicuously displayed in his back yard and amused himself setting a savage builded on hungry people who happened to take a fancy to the bogus melon."

"He certainly had his mean points," said the tall passenger, "but I know a fellow who could give him a discount and then beat him at his own game. I was in a restaurant once where this fellow was getting his dinner. After he had finished he called the waiter who had served him

and asked:

"'How much do you get for a tip, as a rule?'

"The waiter's eyes sparkled; he rubbed his hands together and replied:

"'Well, sir, we generally get at least 6 pence, but sometimes nice, genteel, prosperous-looking gents like you gives us a bob."

"Then what did this fellow do but put on his hat and

Then what did this fellow do but put on his hat and any:
"Thanks. I merely wanted to know how much I was
going to save by not giving you anything."



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WHY GRAY MOUSE LAUGHED AT THE TRAP.

By a Special Contributor.

EXE.EYES, the cat, was very angry when he found at the man thought that he could not eatch mice. I was afraid that he would be put out in the kennel

need to ait up all night with his paw on his "Let me think." The neighbors' cats came

they moowed, "that you cannot see in the cannot even see a big white rabbit." and his friend White Rabbit went every ar of the man's house, where they helped his and apple pie and cheese and carrots. I the man say that it was time to drown othing cat. He saw it was time for him to save his life, and so he kept on think-

a under a pile of carrots on the cellar floor the carrots fell all over him and hid him all p of his tail. Then he waited for White Rab-

asked Patrick O'Possum, "do you know any good awest potatoes?" inked at White Rabbit and said that he a were sweet potatoes nearly a foot long at sugar tasted like vinegar compared to 'Possum sighed and looked happy. to the next moonlight party I have," he il show me where I can find those very ma."

"Um, um," said Patrick O'Pe

"Um, um," said Patrick O'Possum, "but these are good sweet potatoes. This is more fun than a coon hunt."

Green-eyes never went back to the man's house again.

Many of his friends thought that the man had shot him and the next night out on the back-yard fence all the neighbors' cats met together and sang his funeral song. I think, though, that Green-eyes was not killed. One day, when I was out hunting in the woods I stopped to take a drink at a little spring and a funny little lizard stood on the edge and said: "Excuse me, Mr. Hunter, but did you ever see an apple-butter cat?"

IOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.
[Copyright, 1900, by McClure, Philips & Co.]

PEOPLE WHO LIVE UNDERGROUND.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE UNDERGROUND.

[Tit-Bits:] An instance of the preference of some people for living underground was brought to light a short time ago near Southport, in Lancashire. A large house standing a little way out of the town had always elicited the curiosity of these residing in the neighborhood because it was supposed to be tenanted, and yet the windows remained boarded up and the building fell into premature decay for want of repair. Some people, however, vouched for the fact that an old lady lived there, for she was seen to leave the house occasionally and go into the town to purchase the necessaries for her existence, a statement which the tradesmen confirmed.

At length, nothing having been seen of this strange tenant for some time, the police took the matter in hand and entered the house by force, but discovered nothing until they reached the cellars, although their suspicions had previously been aroused by finding coal and other things generally kept underground in a large coom upstairs. Further search proved the cellars to be most luxuriously furnished, and in one of the antique carved armchairs sat the old lady, dead. She must have lived by hereelf deep underground for nearly ten years, shunning the light of day except when it was absolutely necessary for her to go out.

Another paculiar case comes from Dersetshire, and will

go out.

Another peculiar case comes from Dorsetshire, and will be well within the recollection of many of the inhabitants of the county. A gentleman of means, wishing to build a house, selected a site he thought would suit his purpose, for it was on the summit of the downs overlooking the sea. His reason for choosing such a strange spot was because he wished to be where he could continually hear the roar of the waves against the cliffs below.

Some srchitects were instructed to erect the building, but they said that unless it was of extraordinary strength it would, in all probability, come down upon the occupant's head in consequence of the terrific power of the gales that visit that part of the coast during the winter. But the gentleman determined not to be outdone, so he actually furnished one of the old smegglers' caves, numbers of which are to be found in the chalk cliffs near Lyme Regis. In this strange and lonely dwelling place he lived for seven younds, and only abandoned it to enter the bonds of matrimony.

A STORY ABOUT C. P. HUNTINGTON.

[Washington Correspondence New York Evening Post:]
Mr. Huntington, though he never wore a band on his hat
or a badge on his breast to indicate who he was, did a
great deal of inspecting on his own transportation lines.
He cace boarded an Oakland ferryboat for San Francisco,
and, being hungry, strode at once into the restaurant and
ordered a beefsteak. Meither the waiters nor anybody else
had an idea who he was, and his steak was sent to him, as
it appeared to be to most of the customers, fried, done
to a crisp, and very unappetisingly served. Mr. Hantington
looked around enough to natisary himself that that was
about the style of the establishment, and then at his
watch, which told him that the cook had taken so long
to spoil this steak that the beat was almost at the San
Francisco dock. The only remark he made as he left the
restaurant was, "You must be making a pile of money
here." Nobody paid any attention to him; but the proprictor began to realize who he was on receiving by the
next morning's mail a few lines from Mr. Hantington to
this general effect: "The disparity between the food you
serve and the price you demand for it is so great that it
is plain that your business must be extremely profitable.
You can therefore probably afford to pay \$8. per day per
boat as easily as your present rate, \$4. The rate is raised
accordingly."

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Meek Baking Company,

Retail store 226 W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 1011. Bakery, Sixth and San Pedro St. Tel. M. 822

CURSE of DRINK Drunkenness Cured by

White Ribbon Remedy. Can be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee

Without Patient's Knowledge.

SCHOOL BOOKS EXCHANGED.

School Booksat a low price. Cash paid for secondhand book

Late Novels rented, 10c first week; 2c per day thereafter.

JONES BOOK STORE,

value of silver reduced Mexican dollar to less and the property of its measured by these ha 220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

Baked by Bishop.

There's but one—only one—genuine Ginger Cookie, that's Bishop's. Before you accept the package, look to see that it bears the name of "Bishop." "Bishop" stands for the best in Ginger Cookies as well as other things.

Ye Grandmothers

10 and 15 cents a package
—and such a package full of
goodness for the money!
Good because the cookies are
made with pure ginger and
pure molasses in a clean way.
Old fashioned grandmothers
cookies with the good oldfashioned taste.

Bishop& Co. Makers

Ginger Cookies.



Puritas Pomelo and sparkling Ginger Ale are beverages for the dinner table in cool weather as well as
warm—they have the snap and life of champagne—
a delicate fruity flavor—and are extremely healthful,
the Pomelo being the pure juice of the grape fruit and
the finest imported Jamaica ginger being used in the
Ginger Ale, Both beverages are made from Puritas
Distilled Water. One dozen pint bottles delivered to
your home for \$1.40. We buy the empty bottles
back for 20 cents.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.
Tel. Main 228.





EDITORIAL SHI

City News.

XIX. YEAR

New Goods in

Ville de

a sessible of

An assemble of rare and beautiful laces with never its equal in Los Anreles.

f you want to obtain a co

Beautiful

All-Over Laces.

Some of the handsomest all laces approved by dame fare cluny, point de Venis curiul, renaissance and or laces. Persian movelties i pliqued gold cloth and taff it is hard to conceive the gance of this exhibition of elaborate finery without ing it.

New Ruchings.

All the newest fade show these airy trimmings, so etial in beautifying swell go Shirred liberty satin rucwith lace, hemstitched, and edges in black, ecru and wall widths, new black and satin bands with gold mings for collars.

NEW FAI

Every type of garment that season is represented in this

Tailor Suits felle-



.The S

Hugh Miller, stone-mason, who ceas, replied, "I laid." Like the science in every no pains, no efferon. How well by my record be I fit sends to me ALUMINUM A every case I fit; bor it entails, bhas taught me t comfort and as Ideal materials, thou guaranteed

W. W.

Elastic Hoslery and Supporters

PEERLE The Best

\$1.50

• ********* + *********

XIX. YEAR

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900.

PRICE 5 CENT

Every Dept. Paris.

New Laces, Fall 1900.

nently foremost -and price that proves the supremacy.

g new fall gowns you should certainly see this showing.

All-Over Laces.

Novelty Laces.

Exquisite insertion and ser-pentine effects in eern and black, point de angisterre laces—point courtaire and point de Venice laces, the intter in new floral designs that can be separated.

Net Robes.

Exclusive French creations, made up in swell Parisian utyles. Nothing like these ever shown before.

Majesty Velour.

This beautiful fabric is a new crinkled moire liberty eatin, to be used for waists and trimming—10 delicate shades.

NEW FALL GARMENTS

\$8.50 · \$50



The Secret of Success.

W. W. SWEENEY,

213 W. Fourth St.

PEERLESS BREW

The Best Family Beer.

Dozen Quarts and 30c for Return of Empty Bottles ...

So. California Wine Co., 220. W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.



gners.

lats im

ner with

Sanatori

We Trust the People | Our Business Is No Experi Cook Stoves and Ranges

Our Credit System

Berlin Dye Works...

FROCK SUITS 28c EXTRA.

Silk Walsts, Jackets and Pancy Dresses, Organdy Dresses, all kinds of Pancy Articles in proportion to the above.

. S. KORNBLUM, ORIGINATOR OF THE

FUTURE OF THIS NATION.

A Great Shipping Merchant Expresses His Views Regarding the Vital Issue of the Hour.

SY HENRY W. PEABODY.
[PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

control of our railroad connections by foreign steamship corporations. Vessel owning is an industry that has become almost obsolete in our country. To revive it in a degree to regain our former status will require more than opportunity to buy new vessels. The proposed subsidy will attract energy and capital to enter into competition with the foreigners.

"The opportunity to buy ships abroad, recommended by our President, should be given to the people. If then they rise to the occasion and buy one million or two million tons of the latest type of English steel steamers, it means orders for our builders for another one or two million tons, and buy one of the intest type of English steel steamers, it means orders for our builders for another one or two million tons, and buy one million tons of the latest type of English steel steamers, it means orders for our builders.

THE ASIATIC VIEW.

The Nevada Senator Regrets That Pretender Has Chosen as an Issue th

[AT THE CITY HALL.] THE TRACTION FRANCHISE.

Councilman Pessell Says He Will Vote Against It-S.P. Influence.

OPPINANCE RULL.

OIL WAGONS ON BOULEVARD.

Judge Morgan yesterday handed down a decision, declaring null and void the city ordinance, which has kept the heavy oil wagons off Wilshire boulevard. His decision was called out in the case of D. E. Sherman, arrested last June on complaint of Norman Sterry for an alleged violation of the

from the Pirtle cut, if not interfered with, would run into the underground current of the Los Angeles River, and that a well-defined river is running under ground at the point.

To prove this contention the engineers have been making weir and meter measurements to show that there is a material increase in the flow of the river at the particular point opposite the Pirtle cut. It is asserted that in the course of half a mile there is an increase of 500 inches in the flow of the Los Angeles River.

He will hand down his opinion the first of this week.

Meantime the commissioners are as buyst at work as ever. They say that they are confident that the law providing them 34 a day and mileage is sound and that the courts will so decide if they are compelled to.

INCORPORATIONS.

THREE COMPANIES YESTERDAY.

The Cypress Avenue Water Company-incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 400 shares.

LING STAYS BY THE SHIP.
Police Commissioner Ling most enhalically deales that he intends

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.] THEIR CLAIMS ARE HELD UP.

Are Horticultural Commission ers Entitled to Pay ?- Dist .-Atty. Rives to Determine.

THREE COMPANIES YESTERDAY.
The Cypress Avenue Water CompanyIncorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 400 shares, of which amount \$4550 has been subscribed. The principal place of business will be Irwindale. The directors are H. D. Briggs, W. T. Kellar, Azusa; H. R. Seat, J. H. Simpson and W. C. Richards, Irwindale.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

MICROSCOPIC ESTATE. ER

JIGHWAYMEN ARRAIGNED.

George Trumbull and James Hefner Will Be Examined Next Monday.

amination will begin Monday afternoon at 2.0 clock.
Trumbul! is a lanky individual, who looks as though he might be from New England. He was nervous and fidgety and obviously disfressed.

Hefner was quiet and calm, and rather indifferent. He looks as though he were of Mexican extraction, or possibly Indian. He has long straight hair. Justice Austin has fixed their bail at \$2500. As far as Trumbull and Hefner are concerned, it might as well have been \$25,000,000. They were taken back to jail. Eviston is detained at the jail, being booked for medical treatment.

WHICH MAMMA CAN'T BREAK.

Another ripple in the course of true

asked to be taken in. Their names are Reuben Mitchell and Bert Carmichael. Young Mitchell has reached the mature age of 11, and believes that a man of his years should not be disciplined like a child. His paps gave him something to do about the ranch at Rediands, where the family lives, and Reuben did not consider it to be in keeping with his dirnity. So he ran away.

When Humane Officer Craig took him in charge at the Newsboys' Home yesterday morning, the boy calmiy killed off his father and mother at one fell swoop. He said he was a lone orphan. "Where's your mother?" asked Craig, who has had experience with suddenly bereaved small boys.

"She's dead," said the boy solemniy. "And your father?"

Grand march, "Niebelungen" (Wagner:) walts, "Wine, Women and Song"
(Strause:) selection, "Der Freischuts"
(Weber;) intermesso, "Hearts and
Flowers" (Tobani;) "A Musical Tour
Through Europe" (Conradi;) overture,
(on theme Luther's Hymn,) "Festival"
(Nicolai;) selection, "Bohemian Girl"
(Baife:) medley, coon songs (Mackie:)
potpourri, "Jingoes" (Beyer;) "Wedding March" (Chambers.)

EAST LOS ANGELES.

The Pasadena City Band will render
the following programme at East Los

Dr. Meyers&Co

Diseases and Weakness of



WE ALSO CURE

Our Name and Reputation.

TERMS AND PRICES

HOME CURES-FREE BOOK

DR. MEYERS & CO.

Signature of Food by Johnson's Di TEST TUBES 据 医 至 1 TELL THE TRUTH Digestive action of Papoids as illustrated by Prof. Kilmer, of New Brunswick, N.

20,000 Wr

1550 Bot It's a favorite with part Good, long, stout ones

Here to each.

Boys Wind Bright, new and pretty-

4'c for 10c & 12'c ones



This showing of I prettiness that of tion. Not a week passes by



WOO

PRETTY GIRL AND A BIG BEAR.

Christy in Swimming Conneaut Lake.



CHURCH MUSIC.



BOOK.

tion of lustrated ner, of rick, N.J.

INDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900.

Our Fall Catalogue is Ready.

The 72 pages are chock full of the newest and test bargain offerings we ever put in print. We take the in filling out-of-town orders—doing it promptly, sainally, satisfactorily. But anyhow, send for atalogue—now.

Dur Big School Sale Starts Tomo to the newest and the store ought to send the filling out-of-town orders—doing it promptly, sainally, satisfactorily. But anyhow, send for atalogue—now.

Dur Big School Sale Starts Tomo to the store ought to send the sainal promptly, sainally, satisfactorily. But anyhow, send for atalogue—now.

The 72 pages are chock full of the newest and test bargain offerings we ever put in print. We take the sain filling out-of-town orders—doing it promptly, sainally, satisfactorily. But anyhow, send for atalogue—now. Every parent should known what we are doing this week. It's a bargain movement of such magnitude, as never before attempted around here. We are in this school business bigger than ever this year. We are able to save parents dollars now, where we did half dollars. Where we had Thirty Thousand (30,000) to wait on the week of our School sale last year, we've Sixty Thousand (60,000) to serve this week. You bought 7500 books last year. Almost 15,000 to be sold this week—catch the

idea? We can sell these 15,000 books cheaper per book than we did those 7500. What's true of school books applies as well to Girls' and Boys' Stockings, Shoes, Underwear, Hats, Caps and Clothing.

up your mind to get exactly what we tell of here and you will get it, with no inconvenience or waiting. We are famous you know for handling crowds.

GOING TO GIVE \$10 TO TWO SCHOOL CHILDREN = \$5.00 to the Winning Girl,

Who Will Write Us the Best Story or Article and Illustrate It With Two Drawings.

Miss Mary L. Jones, our City Librarian and her chief helper in the Juvenile Department, Miss Blanche A. Putman, will decide who will get it. Any registered school child of Los Ange Don't write more than 400 words. Leave your contribution with Miss Bettersworth, head of the Book Department, any time this week. The contest closes next Saturday night.

20,000 Writing Tablets to Sell This Week.

It's the prices that will do it—thrifty folks will be quick to grasp the savings.

are in this school business this year on a bigger scale than ever attempted before.

scope and magnitude of our preparations are way beyond what any one else ever med of. Why, we've

10,800 of the 5c and 10c lnk Tablets Alone. 0 Best 5c Tablets---2'c.

2000 Best 2'c Tablets---lc.

Every Book at Half Price.

15,000 Lead Pencils in This Sale.

Every One is the Best.

These at 5c a Dozen. Are plain but good. Exclusive stationers want 10c for them. These at 15c a Dozen.

5c Lead Pencils 25c.

g the American Pencil Company's, Eagle's and Dixon's. For example, look at this pencil for which no one thinks of getting less than 8c-our price 3 Me. But we can't enumerate them. Hunbundeeds of all qualities and shapes. We hope there is enough for you all.

1550 Bottles, David's 5c Ink---22c.

It's a favorite with particular folks. Every one who uses ink knows this to be the

10,000 State Pencils---Half Price. Good, long, stout ones that everyone sells for 1c.

Here to each. 15c Slates 12c.

6x9 Inch Slate, 8: Sells no place in town under ite.

Brass Edged Rulers 5c Regular 5c Hard Wood Rulers, now ac Others' 21/2: Rulers Here Ic

Our School Hose for 121c Beats Them All.

We Have Cut the Price on Every School Book.

We Can Save You Enough on Your School Books to Pay for Your Other Sundries. We se'l cheaper, partly because we sell more books than anyone else. This is the third year we have sold school anyone else, partly because we sell on a less margin than books; each year doing more, daring more; here's the climax: This Week We'll Sell 13,332 School Books

Saving you \$750 on them. That's a venture no other publishes these books and stipulates what they shall be concern in this section has dared to make. The State sold for.

If You Buy Elsewhere You Will Pay the Prices Designated in the Right Hand Column We defy anyone to dictate our prices. That's our business. If we can't do it we'll quit. Now read them, here

they are, ours and others, compare them, figure out for yourself what you can save: Brander-Mathews' Introduction to the Study of American Literature..... Watsh's Higher Arithmetic.... Overton's Physiology—Intermediate Overton's Physiology—Advanced..... Tarr s 1st Book Physical Geography

SHOES FOR SCHOOL.

All Good Sorts Much Under-priced.

This will be a busy week in our Shoe Department. The stocks have been re-adjusted and thousands of excellent school shoes have been brought out for quick selling. We want to sell you your shoes, and have made the prices to do it. To add scope and volume to the bargains, we have

marked Down Entire Lines from Regular Stock.

There is no reason for making the old shoes do, when fine, new, stylish ones cost so little. Read on:

\$1.23 Misses' Shoes. Don't be tempted to buy your girls pair of shoes until you have visited our shoe department. This represents one of the many values this week—they are of excellent quality vici kid, lace only, very serviceable, perfect fitting; sizes 14 to 2.

\$1.39 Misses' Shoes. These are from the best manufacturers and are honestly made, both inside and out, they are of tangaroo calf or vici kid, button or lace, best oak eather soles \$1.48 Boys' Shoes.

We have just opened this line of nobby shoes for school boys: of vici kid, neat extension soles, English back stays. They fit well and have the wearing qualities as the heavy, clumsy boys' shoe.

\$1.23 Boys' Shoes. You'll realize that they are exceptional bar-gains the minute you see them; come in black and tan: lace only. Wax calf and grain in black and vici kid in tan—broken lines; in all sizes. 69c Misses' Shoes.

98c Youths' Shoes.

SCHOOL SALE OF Boys Windsor Ties.

Bright, new and pretty-here especially for school buy-

c for 10c & 12'c ones 7c for 19c all silk ones Not near as many of these as we wish there were and that's what you will there were and that's what you will think if you are not on hand promptly. Tow don't writ too long.

Boys' 10c Hdkfs. for 42c. d, perfect and honest ones as 10c ever bought. We are intent on giving tool Children exceptional values, and this is one of them. Of fine white a, with pretty colored borders—4 ½c.

> Straight-front Corsets For One Dollar. They're made by the American Lady people and consequently possesses a high degree of merit. Before we forget it we want to tell you

We Are Agents for American Lady Corsets They are preferred by careful, well dressed women, combining as no other corset does -style and comfort with economy—but about this straight front one; it's made of English sateur, full gored and transversely seamed. It is low in the bust and short under the arm, long over the hip and abdomen, giving the med around the top with lace and baby ribbon. CORSET FOR



must be careful and thorough-and they are in every garment. You are certainly fortunate if you ever bought clothing before, when such was the case. Isn't this your experience—that when you have found the style you want, it's with the wrong kind of a price attached to it.

Leddes' Sults—Of gray homespun, blue cheviot and navy serge, dorble breasted reefer style jacket, lined with silk serge. \$14.98 skirt cut in the latest shape, with wide flaring flounce, \$14.98 silk piped seams and percaline lined double breasted effect, jacket trimmed with bands of taffets and silk lined skirt \$16.48 cut with the new circular flounce, flaring at the bottom and lined with percaline

Ladies' Suits—Of venetian cloth, in gray, castor and black, double-breasted jacket, eton effect, large revers, trimmed with solid rows tailor stitching, skirt suit with circular flounce, cluster tack seams, and well lined with percaline..... \$18.69 Ladies' Suits—Of venetian cloth in gray, castor, tan, black and garnet; jacket \$22.89 double breasted effect, revers appliqued with Panne velvet, tailored sea ma. \$22.89 Skirtnew shape, flaring at bottom; suit lined throughout with taffeta silk.....



Ready-to-Wear

We are in this Fall Business to Lead. Or when you've found the price you want, it's with the wrong kind of a style attached to it! Here, what you want is made as you want it

and priced as you'd like it.

And we have said nothing of our method of buying; of the great variety on hand; of the satisfaction that's yours by reason of a perfect fit. We will tell you of that another time.

LADIES' JACKETS—Of all wool, raw edged hermy—9 in long—tallored comma—cither jacket or combination storm college.

1 ined throughout and triumed with pearl buttons—

\$5.00

17.50; to go at.



School Children's Undewear.



Child's Vests and Pants—Fleece lined, natural color, suitable for boys or girls, fine ribbed, extra good quality and finish.

Sizes 18 to 22—19c. Sizes 24 to 32—25c. Filmses' Underwear—Fleece lined, lersey ribbed, ecru; 25c vests have silk tapes, finished seams; pants have elastic 25c Child's Summer Underwear—Vests and Pants, odd sizes, fine ribbed, extra good quality and finish; always sold at 25c and 35c; this week.

Child's Union Sutts—Fleece lined, natural color, open down front, drop seat, silk taped necks and finished seams, worth 35c; this week.

Exclusive Styles in Felt Hats--Exclusive Prices.

This showing of Felt Walkers exceeds in variety and prettiness that of any similar effort made in this section. Not a week passes but that we receive fresh things from Eastern fashion centers.

We would like to tell you of them all, but we can't. Let these

few random hints suffice.





It's taken much care and work and weeks of manoeuvering before we could place ourselves in a position to make the foregoing

statement-and back it up.

BLACK CREPONS—40 in. wide and in small patterns, dots, etc., slik 98°C finish mohair—sold regularly for 81.35—special at.

BLACK CREVIOT—All wool—38 in. wide and reversible, instrons fin-black shades, slith figures of contrasting schools, link week only.

BLACK CREVIOT—All wool—38 in.

BLACK CREVIOT—All wool—38 in.

BLACK CREVIOT—All wool—38 in.

BLACK CREVIOT—All wool—38 in.

Color and mixes of brown, gray and castor, worth 89°C; this week only.

TAILOR SUITINGS—48 in wide, plain contrasting of wide, in mixes of gray. cadet \$1.89 and castor, worth 89°C; this week only.

CHEVIOT SUITINGS—44 in. wide, in mixes of gray. cadet \$1.89 and castor, worth 89°C; this week only.

S1.00 value. This 89°C week only this week.

S1.25, here this week at. S1.25 week cally will not cling to this mate.

S1.25 this week.

Panne Velvets others sell for \$1.50---Our Price \$1.39

This is a most significant bargain. When every one else is asking as much as they can, we are asking as little as we can. This is the newest fabric for shirt waists and it has a most a little as we can.

The Tos Arrestes Times

GALVESTON AND JOHNSTOWN.

Daily net average for 1896, 18,001; Daily ge for 1998, 26,1-1; for 1890, 25,731.



senting to object with his notace the investigate as this to object with his notace the time and the commentation of the time are as a second to the commentation of the state of the composite to be strongly from the south of collection of the state of the commentation of the state of the composite to be strongly from the south of the commentation of the state of the composite to be strongly as the state of the composite to be strongly with the commentation of the state of the composite to be strongly with the commentation of the strongly that the strongly with the commentation of the strongly that the commentation of the strongly with the commentation of the commentation of the strongly with the commentation of the commentation of

CASE VALUE OF CLIMATE.

REGISTER AND VOTE

The registration in the county is upward of 40,000, against 46,-000 in 1896. Now there are but 10 days more to register. Let every Republican voter in the county get his name on the registration rolls. Do not wait! Do this at

A fellow Democrat, who applied to ex-

DAVIS AND WIRSCHING.

Editing the County Printing—Rejoinder to Criticism of the Evening Express—Facts and Figurea.

The Evening Express has criticised the members of the Board of Supervisors because they let the contract for county advertising to its rival, the Los Angeles Journal, which was the lowest bidder, instead of to the Express. The position The Times takes with regard to this matter is that this contract should have been let either

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

A Patriotic Rabbi-Europe for Bryan-Germans for McKinley-Big Bryan Handicap—What "Pops" Stand For.

[COLLECTED, COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY THE TIMES.]

THE PARAMOUNT SLIGHTED.

THE PARAMOUNT SLIGHTED.

C HAMP CLARK was at Democratic headquarters in Chicago the other day. He had a grievance. He complained that Republican speakers did not give the time to anti-imperialism which he thought it deserved. He said it looked as if the speakers would not discuss the "paramount issue"—as if they avoided it. Amd the Pike county man urged this as evidence to his mind of weakness or evasion on the part of the Republicans. "When was the time," inquires Correspondent Walter Stevens, in the Globe-Democrat, after mentioning the incident, "that political speakers of any party went forth to talk and didn't talk about what the people were most interested in? Mr. Champ Clark has been in politics long enough to know that parties propose, but the popular interest makes the issue. Like an executive committeeman's criticism of similar tenor, Champ Clark's grievance is but testimony to the fact that the people are apathetic to the cry of imperialism."—[Kansas City Journal.

WELL SAID, RABBI HIRSCH.

RABBI HIRSCH of Chicago says in published letter:

"The fact that I am a Jew and Mr. Alschuler is of Jewish parentage cannot influence my action. I do not vote as a Jew, but as an American citisen. What would we say if Methodists would appeal to their co-raligionists to support a Methodist because he is a member of their church? If we are so foolish as to vote for a Jew simply because he is a Jew, we must be prepared to have others vote against Jewish candidates, because these are Jews. Judaism teaches loyalty to principles.

"Were I a Democrat I should certainly vote for Mr. Alschuler, and in a delice would find phemocrat."

BRYAN'S SOLILOQUY

New Subj

Elliott-1 421 5. Spring



The Conques Stoll & The

252-64 8.

TAKE A LOOK

TATHER YESTFRDAY.

DAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

who has been suspended litvale. Alameda county, a. is preparing to bring he school trustees.

'PLEASE BID."

Pretty Actress Pleads for Charity.

Sale of Boxes for the Big Benefit.

Los Angeles Aids Galveston-About Five Thousand Dollars Raised.

The purses of the people of Los Angeles are open, and their money is freely given for a cause that appeals to everybody—the relief of the suffering among the hapless survivors of the Galveston catastrophe. Contributions continue to come in at a lively rate to the committee in charge, and the total cash received to date is almost \$5000. Much of the money has been forwarded as soon as available. Subscriptions are received by the committee at the First National Bank and at the Chamber of Commerce.

It is not alone money that is asdly needed in the demolished city, but food and clothing as well. In this respect the people of this city have also been generous, and many supplies of various kinds were received yesterday. The Chamber of Commerce will forward all these donations by Wells-Fargo Express, that company having kindly offered to deliver all such goods to destination free of charge to sender or receiver.

AUCTION OF SEATS.

ard to resist. It was no good, too, sar her say "Thank you," in sweeter coest, that it was worth bidding for. Miss MacGregor pladed ignorance he business of an auctioneer, as it wher first experience, but said the cau was so good that she knew the peor would bid high on all the boxes, a do all they could to swell the from humanity's sake as well as to a good entertainment. The sale greeded nicely, and the very first to be sold, the Virst on the left of groodchium, was started at \$15.

HE SILVERWOOD

SPECIAL HAT @9

"Special"—in some ways. But no other Hat is as good in EVERY way. Correct Fall and Winter Styles now ready.

F. B. Silverwood. 221 S. Spring St.

Parker's

Book Store 246 South Broadway,

School Children's Eyes

test their eyes free.... Do it myself-do it as corefully, as thoroughly and as conscientiously as if you gaid me.

If they need glasses I'll help you to the best for the least money.

crystal lenses \$1. gold filled frames \$1.50

These are the same frames I to for guaranteed for 10 years. P. DELANY, EXPERT OPTICIAN,

Skilled Fitting Skilled Making

WE ARE Specialists ..



DR. C. B. ELLIOTT,

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES' CATARRH Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bron-chitis, Asthma

We Aim to Carry . . .

Only the very best pat of Guns and Ammuniti large stock and control J. H. Masters, Main St.



ache optical and jewelly co. 3425. Spring Street

We have no travel

239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

As sole agents for Royal Worcester

From all present signs we expect that flannel will be especially occurred the pecially popular this year. this explains the unusual provision we have made for meeting every possible demand and guarantees that all the

new flannel ideas

will be first shown here. this increased use of flannel commends itself at once to every rational, health-seeking woman, we give details of just a few of the many spiendid goods—the prices are modest, you see.

french flannels

eiderdowns

27 inches wide in polka dots, fleur de 27 and 36 inch widths in all shades,

27 inch oriental and Japanese designs 32 inch fast color Scotch tennis fiannels sacques, kimonas and wrappers for night robes and pajamar 25c to 50c. ranging from 25c to \$1.00 per yard.

When we speak of the linen department we are on a hobby. here are the reasons-in point of value giving and purity of goods we are secure from competition and our assortment is complete, ranging down from the elegant sets at \$75 to the commonest good sorts.

real linen

at this store means all pure linen and it is a careful adherence to this standard which has established our supremacy, we suggest a few lines:

bleached Irish, Scotch, German and hemstliched sets in Australian

unbleached and turkey red damask in checks and floral patterns at 25 cents a full and complete line of bureau scarfs, tray cloths, buffet covers, dovides and center

5-8 and 3-4 napkins in bleached, allver pieces.
bleached and unbleached, at \$1.00 to towels in buck, damask, birds eye,

fall Jesigns, \$5.00 to \$75.00.

Austrian table linens, 30c to \$3.00 and German linen; also round cloths with napkins to match, \$15.00 to \$50.00 per set.

Choice Cheese.

It's hard for some people to find the kind of cheese that just suits them—first it's too mild, and then it's too strong, and then something else about it doesn't suit them. That's just the kind of people we can please. We've mild cheese, and medium cheese, and strong cheese; domestic cheese and imported cheese; big cheeses and little cheeses. It's something you should have in the house all the time—it is almost a necessity.

Smoke Jevne's Pine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.-Wilcox Building. recececece eccecece

THE Wickless Blue Flame stands in the very front rank of oil cook-ing stoves. Lights quickly, gives intense heat. Bakes beauti-fully. Fills every important requirement of a perfect stove.

JAS. W. HELLMAN,

187-161 North Spring Street.



DISTINCTIVE MARKS » »

Possessed by our work. Our Made-to-Order Clothing has character and tone. The cut, the set and the finish speak eloquently of the skilled tallor's handiwork. We leave nothing to

Suitings.... From \$15.00 to \$35.00





Stock Certificates, Booklets, Letterheads,

Envelopes, Dodgers, Letter Circulars, etc. Printed at Short Notice and at Reasonable Prices

THE TIMES JOB OFFICE Printers and Bookbinders. 110-112 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

GEO. A. RALPHS, 601 S. Spring. Main \$16.

Our flotte: "Full Weight, Highest Quality, Lowest Prices."

Don't You Believe It best to get your Fru ts and Vegetables from those in direct touch with this supply is like an endiess chain in perpetual motion, always leaving new goods; whose chief aim is to secure the very finest grade?

Ship Everywhere. Ludwig & Matthews, Mott Market.

Sunlight Gasoline Lamps Z. L. PARMELEE. 331 5. STATE A

Fruits and Vegetables Exclusive

When you buy your fruits and vege-tables from our store you choose from the best products of the land—and the biggest variety. Our business is fruits and vegetables, and we de-vote our time to that only. When you want the very best and very freshest you will always find them at Althouse's.

Telephone M. 398

213-215 W. Second St.



have a beautiful new stock that you'll be delighted with. Real French Point de Arabia \$9.00 to \$60.00 per pair. Point de Deutelle Arabe—\$7.50 to \$12.50. These come in the real Empire designs, and we have panels to match for front doors.

225, 227 and 229 S. Broadway.

Our Wines Won The Bronze Medal At the.....

> Paris Exposition XXXXX

Our Wines have won for us also the largest Family Trade in Southern California xxxxx

Edward Germain Wine Co., 397-399 Los Angeles St., Cor. Fourth,



A Square Golden Oak Finish Table for... A Square Solid Oak Table for

iott=Elru S. Spring Street

ew Subjects

[THE OIL INDUSTRY.] MISSING LINK.

Local Oil Operators in Search of It.

Week Closed With Bears in Control.

Immense Reservoir Being Built at Whittier-Reports from All Fields.

toilish tendencies gave way on the ai oil market during the week just sed to a bearish feeling, but in spite this spirit the week was a good one ing to unusual activity. In the floor of the Los Angeles Oil change yesterday the total sales ounted to 26,100 shares, the market ue of which was \$3000.25.

Outhern Consolidated was again the ture. Opening at 24% cents, the sing price of Friday, it advanced to cents, several thousand shares sell-

	Shares. Price.
Southern Consolidated	1.900 8 .24%
Bouthern Consolidated	460
Southern Consolidated	4.00 1.00%
Southern Consol dated	100
Uncle Sam	100 .33%
Beed Crude	100 31
Westlake	100 .48
Westlake	
Central	1,000 .35%
Alpha	100 1.33
****** *******************************	9,100 \$2603.76

BE SURE TO GET THE RIGHT PLACE, 437-441 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Opening of the Fall Season.

When you start out to do your fall and winter shopping let this one important fact be impressed upon your mind. The Chapin-Tibbot Commercial Company will guarantee to give "YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE, OR YOUR MONEY BACK."

WE NOTE SOME NEW LINES NOW ON DISPLAY.



Double width, all weel, snitings, good colors and patterns worth 40; colors and patterns worth 40; alle price.

Novelty suitings, handsome and popular patterns and colorings, 42 inches wide and worth \$1.50; now going at.

53 inch, all wool suitings, new shades, sold elsewhere at 90c and \$1.00; alle price.

63 inch homespuns in graye and oxfords worth 75c; sale price.

Dress

Goods

Tailored Suits and Skirts. Very Latest Fall Styles Women's Tailored Suits. All wool womens tailored suits trimmed with braid, latest cut, flare skirts, equal to any man-tailor. \$8.48 Women's revered Jacket, flare skirt, fine venetian cloth, also camel's hait, satin-faced, an \$17.98

Golf Skirts and Suits Made to Order.

Men's Clothing.

Men's full weight Sack Suits, cheviots, cassi-meres and worsteds latest styles and best makes. Prices reduced to bring our clothing department more prominently before the people.

\$15.00	Men's	Suits	at	\$9.48
\$12.00	Men's	Suits	at	\$8.15
\$10.00	Men's	Suits	at	\$7.23
\$ 8.00	Men's	Suits	at	\$6.95
\$ 6.00	Men's	Suits	at	\$4.98

Lot 1. Black cloth tops worth \$1.25. 49° Lot 8. Black or tan, hand turned, first quality vici hid, worth \$2.50 to \$4.00, now..... A lot of plain toe, best makes, ladies' common sense shoes, sizes up to No. 4, \$5.00 quality..... \$3.00 quality 73c. \$2.50 quality 49c Youth's sizes to 2s at 89c. Boys' sizes to 54 at 98c. Children's pebbic grain, riveted seam shoes, worth \$1.00, now 48° at Children's fine dengola kid, very and good wearers, worth 81, now Misses' stort public grain shoes, to 2s, regular \$1.13, 73° 69°

Shoes.

Hosiery. We have just received a large, shipment of the very latest styles of fall hostery.

Chapin-Tibbot Commercial Company 437-441 South Broadway.

The number of instances in the considered to be first-class have been largely increased, some times doubled, the latest report of such result comes from the Mt. Diablo Company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be first-class have been largely increased, some times doubled, the latest report of such result comes from the Mt. Diablo Company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be first-class have been largely increased, some times doubled, the latest report of such result comes from the Mt. Diablo Company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be first-class have been largely increased, some times doubled, the latest report of such result comes from the Mt. Diablo Company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be first-class have been largely increased, some times doubled, the latest company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be first-class have been largely increased, some times doubled, the Mt. Diablo Company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be first-class have been alleged to be first-class have been dealled to be first-class have been dealled to be first-class have been alleged to be mix permitted. Company on 30, 23, 28. No. 1 was related to be suffered with a day.

In the field, 48 asked; Uncle 4, cents lift yielded 140 barrels each day to 130."

The drill has never tapped an oil 130."

While the outlook in the vicinity of Tehachepi is not such as to cause a boom in that district, the surface in figure to all the outlook in the vicinity of Tehachepi is not such as to cause a boom in that district, the surface in figure to all the outlook in the vicinity of Tehachepi is not such as to cause a boom in that district, the surface in figure to cause a boom in that district, the surface in figure to cause a boom in that district, the surface in figure to cause a boom in that district, the surface in fig

In the Hercules well on section 2. 25, 25, the drill has gone down 600 feet, and there is 11%-inch casing to that depth. Work was slow last week, owing to a shortage of 2%-inch casing. Drilling will be begun Monday. The Newhall Oil Company has a well down 225 feet. Work is being pushed night and day.

The Santa Berbara and Kern companies, operating on section 24, 25, 27, have found oil. The extent of the strike is not reported.

CENTRAL'S BIG RESERVOIR.

About a mile and a half from Whittler an immense reservoir is in course of construction by the Central Oil Company. Its dimensions are 60x130 feet, and 11 feet in depth, with a capacity of holding 560,000 gallons.

The Whittler Oil and Development Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of £250,000, has its derrick up and machinery on the ground, and will commence drilling in a few days. The directors are G. W. Clayton, J. H. Melvill, S. W. Barton, W. T. Craig and Z. B. West.

The lone derrick of the North Whittler Oil Company stands on the top of the hill one mile north of town. They have gone dewn a depth of nearly 900 feet and are still moving onward at the rate of ten inches per day.

"STAY HERE!"

Tip as to Emigrating to Honolulu.

From Postoffice Inspector M. H. Flint.

How a Los Angeles Young Man Parted With Three Thou-

sand Dollars.

way business opened and with our new territorial acquisition in general, and he declares that the Hawaiian Isles will be a very valuable part of the public domain.

"That is shown by the way the postofice business started," said Mr. Fint.

"Almost invariably a postal system in a colony or a newly-acquired territory is a source of deficit; but the Hawaiian offices have paid from the start. I have deposited in the United States subtreasury at San Francisco, 317,500, the surplus revenue of the Hopolulu postal system for two months and seventeen days. I don't believe anything like that was ever heard of in the history of postoffice administration. There is a big deficit every month in Porto Rico and the Philippines."

JAPS BEST CUSTOMERS.

JAPS BEST CUSTOMERS.

"Who are the best patrons of the postoffice over there?"

"The Japs. They are the most prolific, letter-writers. They fairly swarm in the postoffices. Even the smallest country offices have to employ Japanese clerks, else they couldn't handle the mail. The Japanese are very thrifty and are great buyers of money-order business of but \$5000 in the first ninety days, while Hawaii did a money-order business of \$8356 in the first six weeks."

One of Mr. Flint's duties was to appoint all postmasters and see that they gave adequate bonds. Previous to the coming of Uncle Sam they were paid from \$5\$ to \$125 per month; but now they are generally paid according to the stamps canceled. It was not an easy matter to get postmasters. Men were not so eager for the job as they are in this part of the country. They would try it awhile and then resign, and in some instances the postoffice patrons of a community had to club

AS TO TRADE AND CHANCES.

nto the other you take quite a risk. I aw many a poor devil go broke in lonolulu from apeculating in sugar nares. Young Americans go there exciting to make a fortune from a few cusand dollars, buy floating sugar ock, cen't keep up the assessments of are frozen out. I know a Los Anles young man who dropped \$3000 a w weeks before I came away. It was he had.

"Good investment: I should say so!"
said Motley H. Fint last night, speaking of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

Mr. Fint, who is the United States Postoffice Inspector for the District of Southern California, was sent to Honolulu in June to superintend the establishment of the United States postal system in the islands, and he returned yesterday. He was there three months and in that time got eighty-one postoffices in good working order. He was much pleased with the way business opened and with our new territorial acquisition in general, and the planters are going to get it.

"The labor problem is another difficient of the planters way business opened and with our new territorial acquisition in general, and

A BSCONDER COXE HEARD FROM.

Letter to a Los Angeles Lady Says He Proposed to Kill Himself.

Although the officers throughout Southern California have apent the past two days looking for John H. Coxe, the missing real estate man, who is charged with a \$500 embezzement, at a late hour last night he was still at large.

Coxe is a middle-sized man, dark complexioned, and apparently about 43 years old. He was born in England, but came to Los Angeles many years ago, and for the past fifteen years has been in business here.

His immediate disappearance after his arrest on Wednesday, and the inability of the officers to locate him, is alarming to his friends. They fear he may have suicided.

The last seen of him was by Constable Pritchard at Santa Monica on Friday.

The only word received from him diagram is constable.

***************** Absolutely Free

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.



My Offer.

... WBAKNESSES OF MEN ...

I will give \$1,000 for an Electric Belt superior to mine. With its new scientific suspensory a pleasant current passes through the weakened parts all night. It curse, while you sleep, such discording youthful errors and later excesses. 8000 Cures in 1809. Used by Women as well, for Lame Back. Nervousness, Etc. We are the oldest and largest makers of Electrical applicances in the CAUTION—THE NEW AND SETTION TO SUBSTRUCTURE SETTION EXPLORED AT CAUTION THE NEW AND SETTION TO SUBSTRUCTURE SETTION AS ASSOCIATED AND CURP YOURSELF AND THE SETTION OF THE SETION OF THE SETTION OF THE SETTION OF THE SETTION OF THE SETTION O

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 119 S. Spring St., Los Angeles



Almost Blind GLASSES

EYE TESTS

ADOLF FRESE, Optilist and Manufacturing Optician 126 S. SPRING ST.

GOING TO MOVE...

We have lots of Odds and Ends we don't want. Sweaters, 25c and up.

Ladies' Bicycle Shoes at Half what you can be e sewhere. Belts, 15c and up.

Baseballs, Bats and Mitts at less than cost. Handle Bars, 50c. Mismatched Pedals, 50c each.

Tennis Racquets, 50c.

Fish Poles and Tackle almost given away. Second-Hand Bicycles, \$3.50 to \$10.00-BIG VAL Laclede Bicycle, new \$35.00 wheels for \$20.00. And hundreds of other useful articles at your own pr

we do not intend carrying the lines after moving. Do Not Miss This Opportun

Avery Cycler

408 and 410 S. Broadway.

a ruse to befuddle the officers. If shuffled off in or around Santa nica, diligent search has failed to Company

pinion in Regard to he Chinese Puzzle.

ot a pare

DAY, SEPTEMBER 10

00000000

BIG VALUES. s for:\$20.00. t your own price. b

clery padway.

tford Oil

Financial Report

CRUDE OIL CO.,
AMERICAN FUEL OIL CO.,
YUKON CRUDE OIL CO.,
PARK C

Sept. 1st, 1900.

REX CRUDE OIL CO.,

Profit and Loss Account.

\$56,162.44

ALFRED W. MORGAN, Audito

PARK CRUDE OIL CO., Profit and Loss Account.

YUKON CRUDE OIL CO.

Profit and Loss Account.

To Office Exp.....

\$37,378.45

ALFRED W. MORGAN, Audit

AMERICAN FUEL OIL CO.,

Profit and Loss Account.

To Office Exp. Rents and Royalties

ASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., Managers, 121 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. Main 973.

Representative of the Czar Gives His inion in Regard to the Solution of Chinese Puzzle.



THE GRANDEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD FOR RHEUMA-tism, Pains in the Back, Nervousness, Physical Decline, Weak Kidneys, Stomach or Liver Complaints, is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body for hours at a time, vitalizing the serves and restoring vigorous circulation. It cares after all other remedies fail.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. I have the greatest Electric Belt in the world; greatest in curing, greatest in mechanical perfection, and I am a master in the application of its life-giving power, due to my twenty years of study and experience. I know what it will do; and can guarantee it. Any honest man who will secure me can have my Belt, and if it does not cure him he need not pay for it. Is that fair? Will any other concern treat you as fairly? Has any other man as much confidence in his remedy? My Belt cannot fall.

Read My Book, Free. Call if you can, or send for my illustrated book, FREE. DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 1291 W. Second St., Los Angeles.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.,

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET,



I Have 60,000 Such To

\$5,000.00 CHALLENGE

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME



American Dye Works,
The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for
dyeing and renovating in all its branches. Our New Ing.
Dry Process has no equal, Mali and Express Ord
SPECIAL—We make a descriptor of cleaning amount description.

This week we offer three special values in matting. The goods are worth from 71/2c to 13c more than our prices. Good patterns, strong dges and carefully made mattings in a variety of designs will be on sale at 121/2c, 19c and 22c a yard.



\$2.50 each, Finest quality of cambric and med with laces and fine embroideries. Choose ers, drawers, skirts, skirt chemises and gowns for



Ten thousand dollars worth of imported linens.

Tomorrow morning begins another semi-annual sale of linens—a sale which means much to every household, every hotel, every restaurant, lodging house, boarding house and barbershop in Southern California. Like previous sales, it includes every kind and quality of linen, but it will be better than any former sale, because experience is the best teacher, and experience has taught us that certain qualities are most in demand. Knowing this, we went to the mills and markets determined to lower the prices of all popular sellers—that is, to lower them more than you would expect even at a sale like this. With \$10,000 to spend in linens it is no wonder that our buyers can force the prices downwards. Hundreds of dozens of towels were purchased to sell at the different prices. Napkins, table linens and crashes were purchased in immense lots.

Our entire domestic room is filled with the display. Hundreds of customers of at one time. Choosing will be easy and service will be rapid. You can hardly this vast quantity of linens without coming to see it.

The prices quoted below are in most cases 25 per cent. less than usual. A fer staple grades may be only 10 per cent. less, while novelties and fine grades a cent. less. The average is 25 per cent. Please remember that linens are stand it is most difficult to force down the prices, because they never go out of sty cease to be in demand.

Knowing this, you will fully realize what a Herculean task sure that you w

Table damask	S.
Turkey red damask with navy fig- ures and indigo blue damask, with white figures; st	.29°
Bleached and half bledehed	330
Cream and white table lines of good wearing quality,	.35°
Bleached and cream table linens of heavy, strong quality, at	40°
Full blesched damask in a good assortment of patterns, at	45c
Heavy hand loom table lines, made in Scotland; excellent for res- tagrant use, at	450
Cream table damask, all pure linen, extra wide and good weight, at-	49c
Historical German lines of good weight and serviceable quality, as	54°
Cream table lines 70 inches wide and a soft, fine quality, pretty patterns.	590
Extra weight table lines, of a good German make.	64°
Blenched table lines of full width and in pretty floral designs.	740
Cream table linens, 74 inches wide and a very substantial	790
History Irish damask of very fine quality, 70 Inches	85°

Table damasks, con. Extra heavy lines damask. Made 89c mask in a pretty 980 to lines of full width. \$1.14 ch Irish damask of superb \$1.25 extra good quality of Irish \$1.75 6-yard wide table lines in strious qualities. At \$1.50, \$2.50 Table cloths.

and the second of the second of the second of	
Table cloths-con.	
Soft finished German lines past- tern cloths made, ready for us; \$1.45	Bleeched
A choice assertment of German lines pattern cloths, 216 pards long, \$1.75 hem med	1 7 m
Fringed table cloths in red and white, red	M 70
and green and red and blue colorings, fringed all around and reversible. All	pattern of
ili yd. fringed cloths for \$1.00 2 yd. fringed cloths for \$1.50	Shart
3% yd. fringed cloths for \$8.00 3 yd. fringed cloths for \$8.50 Turkey red fringed cloths with black boy-	Name :
Turkey red fringed cloths with black boy- ders. Very durable qualities and very cheap at the prices.	Napki
1 vs. square turkey red cloths 40s	Napki 4214
1% yd. turkey red cloths 81.00 2 yd. turkey red cloths 81.00 2 yd. turkey red cloths 81.25	Nagki
3% yd. turkey red cloths \$1.50 5 yd. turkey red cloths \$2.35	
Table sets.	18-lock be
German lines sets with red borders, with napitins to match. The cloths 5% \$2.00 yards long—complete	napkina. dosigns
Many and adventured and adventured with the state of the	Cream del friage. P designs
German linen fringed cloths with red borders and one dozen napkins to match, 3% yards \$2.98	
long, toleressessessessessesses	or B inch
Fringed cloths with assorted colored berders and one dozen napkins C2 50	Pringed a

2x314 yd. sets at \$5.00 and \$6.00 2x3 yd. sets at \$7.50 and \$6.00

Pattern cloths.	
Bisschol Irish damask pattern stoths in a score of passutiful designs. A variety of qualities as follows:	All
5 yard cloths at 51.50, St. 55 and 58.50. 36 yard patters cloths for 58.50. 5 yard cloths 58.50, 58.75 and 58.70. 74 yard cloths 58.50, 58.75 and 58.50.	Oreas hemi resta
We show an immense assortment of high grade pattern cloths with napkins to match. Pine quali- ties of Irish damask.	Of Pall
hgris yard pattern cloths for \$6.50. Naptine to means above \$6.50. PAST yard pattern cloths \$7.50. Naptine to match above \$6.50. Naptine to match as \$6.50. Naptine to match as \$6.50. Naptine to match above \$6.50. Nap	Boots pure pails
Napkins to match above \$4.50. 4x7 yard cloths at \$2.50 and \$2.50 Napkins to match above \$4.50.	or ore
Napkins to match above \$6.00 and \$6.05	Blead inipo paste
Napkins.	dama good
15-Inch breakfast or restaurant aspkins. Pretty designs	Spies napir signs
Cream delites with combed friage. Presty designs	Extra Fina, patte
Moschel diseast neghtes in 19 of 70 inch sizes; good western	Very Mas Mas
Princed asphine, plain conters with 75c Pretty designs	Billah of reg
Colored border fruit dellies, with long 790 frings. Pink, red use blue	Pleas double
Dinner napkins, in cross and white, 950 quality, for	Extra Snish king

vill not be disappointed in	the qu
Napkins-con.	S
All lines nepkins to cream or \$1.25	Bleacher absorber At
Cream naphine with red borders, \$1.25	Heavy b
Pull bissoched, bil lines napirins. of regular s-quarter size, choice \$1.34 patterns to select from	Assorted of townja
Scotch make of dinner unphine, \$1.45	White M in size, f combed i
German napkine in either white \$1.50 patterns big size, loom dies \$1.50	Big buth and liber At
Bleeched damask dinner napkins, \$1.65 patterns	Lines he ends and red bord
Excellent quality of German damant mapkins, pure flax and \$1.74 good wearers.	
Splendid quality of German hapkins in our own special de- signs, large cite.	A big lot towels, o Large as
Extra heavy Scotch demank nap \$2.25	Hemstite fringe he borders. ensellent
Very Reserved of Community \$2.44	Large he bine or r
Blesched Irish damask naptins \$2 50	Bleached and doub At
Bleached Irish damash napvins \$2.59 geodal patterns, at the Bleached damash napkins with \$3.59 makes at the bleached damash napkins with \$3.59	Extra lar towels w
make; at Extra good quality of eath \$3.98	About 60 damask to or knotte
	or amoun

he qualities we offer.	ave p
Special towels.	Tow
Bleached face towels of very 50 absorbens quality.	Extra fine Turkish t barguina
Heavy bucksback towels with hous- med ends and colored borders. 810	Superb de and drawn Jugatand
A secreted kinds including all styles 100	formand,
White Marsellies sewels, Sizes in 121c on size, finished with long combed frings.	Cr
Big buth towels. Well made 121c	A big lot of Very about roller to
	18-inch pu sorbest to 81
Linen huck towels with himmed nade and hand run Turkey 122c	Blenched crash wit
A big lot of damask and hucksback 15c lowels, either hemmed or fringed.	Brown or made of p
Sensitioned hust towns and knotted trings hask towns with colored coorders. All lines and as 163° modeless quality.	Bleached tompling
Large heavy hude towels with 20°	Heavy un
Bleashed Turkish towels, large size 254	Cross Nag with red o
	Corporation in
Extra large and heavy Turkish bath 250 ovels which are thick and rary absorbent. At the case of lines huck and 250 kbout 500 dozená of lines huck and 250 kbout 500	til inches quality.
About 500 dosens of lines huck and lamant towels with hammed ends of knotted frings. At	eroes barrend and the
	\$10 TEL

EDVERAGO DE RECEDENCIA DE LA CONTRA C	
have performe	
A second contract of	
Towels-	Ch
Extra due husbalest Turistals townis bargeiss of the mis-	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
and draws work had disputant and draws	
Crash to	
A big lot of bleeched. Yeary absorbest quality roller towels. At all	
18-inch pure white approach to walk	
Blooked and brown	
Blooched and brown crash with self falls	
Brown crash towelles made of pure that	
Bleeched States our torribe with red torribe Atmosphere	
Heavy with toweller and usual witth. He	
Cross barred glass to with red or was plate	
PARKET BERGER BERGER BERGER ST.	
Risschof and unbiest 16 inches wide. During quality. At	
Crash towelling in pini	



An exposition of suits.

Almost an opening display. Not quite. But during this week we will show some extremely handsome tailor made suits of domestic and foreign manufacture. The prices range from \$50.00 to \$125.00, and every suit is worth the price. The finest materials and the handsomest styles that are to be had. At prices under \$50.00 we are showing an extraordinarily large assortment. There are fully 500 suits from which to select. The newest styles and the proper cloths. These suits were all bought direct from the manufacturers, and in many cases they were designed especially to meet Los Angeles needs. Our buyer looked carefully to every detail. The sleeves are put in correctly, the skirts hang gracefully and the making is perfect. Suits of doubtful fit, making or typic cannot enter here. Any garment ing or type cannot enter here. Any garment purchased from us will be fitted perfectly and no sale is complete until the customer is satisfied. Among the lower priced suits shown this week you will find: \$20.00

Venetian, homespun and eam in several different styles, (tight fitting or sans revers
skirts; at
Tallor suits made of pobble o spun and Venetian cloths, sans revers or region styles, s
are lined entirely with slik, superbly made;

Autumn laces.

very authority predicts an immense season relaces. We have bought accordingly and a selections were made with the utmost care, he picture shows one of the latest collars or veres and we have plenty of patterns, ranggerom \$1.75 up to \$5.00 each. Lace boleros il also be popular. We are showing an immense assortment of new and beautiful designs Arabian, clusy, point venice, net top orital, chantilly, etc., in allowers, edges, games and bands. (A lavish display will be add during this week. All the pretty laces will be on show.

Laces from 75c to \$12.50 a yard.

Bands, galoons, and festoons, 25c to \$5.00 a yard.

Cream lace ornaments in raised effects 25c to \$1.25 each.

Lace collars and reveres from \$1.75 to \$5.00 each.

Lace boleros in cream and white from \$1.00 to \$12.50.

Immense hosiery values. You never saw the like of this. We bought all the stockings an importer had in the bouse—that is, of certain grades and kinds. Among

them you will find

Lace striped and plain black liste thread,

Lace stripes in fancy colors,

Polkadots of all sizes and colors,

Autumn dress goods and silks.

The display this week will be enormous. The autumn dress goods and silks are nearly all here—enough for a gigantic showing. The entire aisle, reaching from Spring street to New High street, is filled with the newest fabrics and most fashionable dress stuffs.

There is one thing in connection with our dress goods business which we wish all our patrons to know and that is that we do not discriminate between our patrons. One person's money is as good as another's. It is customary for every other Los Angeles store to give dress makers, ladies' tailors and seamstresses a discount of 10 per cent. on all purchases. Ours is the only store which emphatically refuses discount to any one. Of course, if we could charge 10 per cent. more for our goods, as others do, we would be able to discount them, but it would be unfair to all those who don't get the discount. Any store which gives a discount to the hundreds of dressmakers in Los Angeles must necessarily sell their goods at high prices. Not only do we save this discount for our customers but we save another discount which we secure by buying quantities and buying direct. Summed up, these discounts amount from 15 to 35 per cent., an average of 25 per cent. That is why our prices are always lower than those of other stores.

Third Venetics cloth pictures at the service of the stores.

75c	50-in. homespuns in the new mixtures. 45-in. storm serge in the new solid shades. 45-in. Henriettas, silk finished. 45-in. surab serge, new shades, 42-in. plaids for children's dresses.
#1 00	54-in. Venetian and brondcloths, every shad

New black dress goods.

38-in. cheviot that is sponged and shrunk.

38-in. venetian cloth that is all wool.

44-in. black tailor broadcloth at

duc	44-in. storm serge. All wool and reversible 38-in. granite cloth that is all wool. 38-in. henrietta and surah serge; all wool.
	homespun, all wool. Needs no lining zibeline cloth. All wool, silk finished. 54-in. venetian tailor suiting: all wool, 50-in. herringbone cheviot for tailor suits.

New colored silks.

\$1.50 The new None Sole Ene.
Corded taffeta with salin figures,
The new soft taffeta in corded effect.
Chameleon glace taffetas with emb'd str
Panne in street and evening shades.

\$1<u>:50</u>

New black silks.

Black corded taffetas with broche stripe, at Black brocade silk with plisse stripe, at Black polks dot india silk, 23 in. wide, at Soft finished taffeta with crochet stripe, at Black taffeta silk. 36 inches wide, at 1.50

School supplies.

After you have found out what the children want, send them here for it. This great store is capable of saving money on the smallest of articles.

Spelling blanks and subjets to 100 paper, for to and 100 like and pendi erasers combined to the and pendi erasers combined to

Black and colored inks to and 100	
Linen covered note books to	
Cinen covered note cooks oc	м
Board covered note books 10c	
"Perfection" lead pencils, rubber tip. 8 for Se	
"Perfection" lead populis rubber tip, 10e per de	a
Assorted pen holders is	
Carter's mucilage Se	
Carter's library paste 5e	
Carter's paste in tubes to	
12 Inch rulers te	
1 dozen slate penella in box 5e	
Strong School bags for 10c and 16c	
School bars with two side pockets the	
School of the Mitth two sale beckers me	
Drawing books No. 1 to 8, 10e	ä
Vertical writing copy books No. 3 to 6 for 70	
Vertical writing copy books No. 7 to 8 for 10s	
Regulation sintes \$6 and 10s	
and the same that the	ä

School wearables.

Special prices have been in force for the last two weeks, and they will be continued for a few days longer for the benefit of those who have yet to buy

Autumn shoes for



The celebrated "Queen Quality

Special sale of la



Large glass lumps, 10 inches high, with No. 2 burner and chimner.

Decorated stand lamp with chimney to match. Pretty and serviceable
Lurge brass stan'l lamp with No. 8 750 memmeth burser, chimney and shade. For
Nickel stand lamp with two handles and center draft burners. Complete with white porcelains \$1.25 whade for
The colebrated "Miller" stand lamp. All nickel with white porocisine shade
Decorated wase lump. Complete with 7 inch shade to maich

with 8 lach round globe or \$1.98

******** USINESS SHEET

Amusement *******

TE YEAR.

IE DEAD HUNTINGTON

rong Friends and Bitter Foes in Life,

How He Made Some of Them.

Scorned "Popularity" an Talker and Fighter.

Heavy colored cotton hose.

These goods are all worth from 35c to 50c a pair. They are properly shaped and are stylish in every detail. At this season of the year cotton hosiery is seldom sold in the east. People are beginning to buy wool. That is why we could get these goods to sell at this price. It is your good fortune.

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\$25.00

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Crash toy

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900.

E DEAD HUNTINGTON.

a Friends and Biter Faes in Life,

How He Made Some of Them.

Talker and Fighter.

in the wind a fine of the control of

subsequent investigation showed the expenditure of over two million dollars for the lobby that was necessary to beat the bill. The Santa Fé system yearned for a terminus at San Francisco, but again the master mind of the Southern Pacific blocked the game. For years the farthest point north the former line could get was Los An-

BRYAN'S

INSINCERITY.

forth the necessities for the organization of a new party in this country, and its cardinal principles. I remember well the preamble, which declared, in ringing tones, that the Democratic party had become the party of the moneyed plutocrats; that it was the party of the classes: that it had outlived its usefulness, and that the time had arrived when the organization of c new political porty was absolutely ersential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the masses. That document was pinned to several sheets of legal-cap paper and was passed around to the Democratic members for their signatures. I was present when it was hended to Joseph Belley of Texas, and Livingston of Georgia. Balley at first started to attach his signature to it. when Livingston stopped him. That is all rot, Bolley, sold Livingston in his blunt way. The Democratic party has been able to overcome more obstacles than any other party in the his signature to it. when Livingston stopped him. That is all rot, Bolley, sold Livingston in his blunt way. The Democratic party of the world; it survived the war of the rebellion, which would have consigned any other organization to political oblivion; it will easily survive. Grover Cleveland and the impediments that he has thrown in its way as President of the United States. The Domocratic party today is stronger than any newly-organized party could become the party today is stronger than any newly-organized party could become the party in this country, and it was the party in the his party had become the party in the list or the party in the list or the party of the party in the list or the party of the party of the party in the list or the party of the party in the list or the party of the party of the party in the list or the party of th

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BUSINESS. smallest reported in any August for six years past.

ties in operation in Great Britain. These associations had a membership of 1.720,000, a share and loan capital of £27,000,000 and a reserve of nearly £2,000,000. During the year mentioned the business transacted amounted to £2,000,000, on which a profit of £7,000,000 was made, and this, too, after 5 per cent, had been paid on the above riven capital. This institution employed about £0,000 "committee men," thosen by the members to manage the business, and over 7£,000 other employes, and the number directly affected by the movement is estimated in the second control of the second control o

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

BABLET-Mill price, 1-60 OATS Jobbies price, 1-60 CORN-LS HAY-New barley, H. 1999 18-60; affairs, 10.30 Phile, lone, 8,509 18-50; wHEAT-Mill price, per cental, 1-38 BEANS - Pink, 2,203-25; Lima, 5,7596-60; blice, small, Long 1-31; Lady Washington, 2-34 Lt. 6.

more business was done during the two hours of the Saturday short session than on any full day for months. Liquidation was plainly in evidence, and the bear operators added their selling to the burden of the market in the confidence that fower prices would encounted the confidence that fower prices would encounted the selling to the burden of the market in the confidence that fower prices would encounted the selling that the confidence that the confidence that fower prices would encount selling to the market as a precautionary measure by recent speculative buyers. The points of weakness made it evident that the liquidation was largely of speculative accounts aircady, and the demandation was largely of speculative accounts aircady, and the demandation was believed the close. Otherwise the weakness was quite general, and evenly distributed. The principal railroad stocks are down from 1 to 1½; the coalers, grangers, Pacifics and trunk lines are the principal sufferers. The steel stocks and the leading specialties show the same range of losses. These were the principal sufferers. The steel stocks and the leading specialties show the same range of losses. These were the principal sufferers. The steel stocks and the leading specialties show the same range of losses. These were the principal sufferers. The steel stocks and the leading specialties show the same range of losses. These were the principal sufferers and the limited activity and the narrow stocks, but in others the selling continued in large volume to the close, which was active and weak.

The lethargy of the stock market was unrelieved during the week, and the limited activity and the marrow more than ripples on the surface of a deep and stagnant pool. The pursied brokers have seen one and another assigned cause for the torpidity eliminated by events, while still the money world continues in its abstinence from any dealings in securities. Last week the Vermont election, and this week the Maine election were expected to expension the proper to the proper to

the disaffection either will not spread far or will be adjusted before it goes to extremes.

The week's events have resulted in some hardening of money rates in New York. The tone is significantly firmer Early in the week it became known that preparations had been made by a member of the British loan syndicate to ship gold this week to meet the installment due on subscriptions to the loan, but the volume of cotton bills brought on the exchange market broke the rate and frustrated the installment due on subscriptions to the loan, but the volume of cotton bills brought on the exchange market broke the rate and frustrated the intention to ship gold.

Later in the week it was announced that New York bankers had subscribed to a new German loan. Experts estimaste, that the country's credit balance abroad is ample to meet such a subscription by drawing exchange without gold shipments, but it was assumed that the subscriptions are to be paid, in part at least, in gold, the transaction being in the nature of a special contract to meet urgent need of replemishment of gold reserves. This surmise was strengthened by the fact that the principal bank subscriber held upward of \$10.000,000 surplus cash above the legal reserve, and \$5 per cent, of its reserve in this reserve was in gold. The new German loan has as a background the large Russian loan seeking a market, and further British emissions of some kind for millitary expenditures. Operations under the refunding law have practically ceased, and with them the resultant benefit to the money market. The question of a squeeze in money rates in New York depends on these factors and the further receipts of Alaskan and Australian gold.

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firm; options closed firm in a higher; September 30%; October, Si%; December 33%.

Hops quiet; Pacific Coast 1899 crop, 10%; old, 295.

Hides firm; California, 21 to 35 pounds, 18½.

Wool dull; domestic fleece, 25@28; Texas, 15@16.

Coffee, spot Rio, quiet; mild quiet, Futures closed steady, with prices net unchanged; September, 5.20; November, 1.30; December, 7.40; February, 7.55; May, 7.65@7.70.

Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining, 44; centrifugal, 95 test, 4; molasses sugar, 4; refined, firm; crushed, 5.55; powdered, 6.25; granulated, 4.15.

Butter—Receipts, 3100 packages; steady; creamery, 16@21½; factory, 14@16¼.

Eggs—Receipts, 5500; steady; western, regular packing, at mark, 12@17; western, loss off, 19.

California Fruit Sales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Porter Bros.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—California dried fruits dull and unchanged Prunes, 34.67. Apricots, Royal, 11.014 Moorpark 15.016. Peaches, peeled, 14.6 18; unpeeled, 609. Breadstuffs at Liverpool.

Northwestern Wheat.

PORTLAND. Sept. 15.—Wheat—Walla Walla, 56½@57; Velley and Blue Stem, 55@60.
TACOMA. Sept. 15.—Wheat unchanged. Blue Stem, 59½; Club, 56½; both for export.

Pennsylvania Oil.
OUL CITY (Pa.) Nav. 15.—Candii

OIL CITY (Pa.,) Sap. 15.—Credi

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

RECEIPTS AND QUOTATIONS.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; nominally steady. Good to prime steers, 5.5006.50; poor to medium, 4.4005.35; selected feeders, 2.906.455; mixed stockers, 2.9082.75; cows.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. IS.—Whe and barley steady. Oats quiet. Cho hay steady. Bran and middlings stead Beans quiet. Table grapes and peach weak; apples in good supply; berr firm for choice; melons steady. Crus fruits quiet. Fancy potation of the common steady. Crus fruits quiet. Fancy potation of the creamery butter firm: characteristics of the creamery butter firm: characteristics. Branch of the common of t

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

Adams-Phillips Company, Honer Laughla Ble Government Municipal Corporation

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southe Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

Capital - - \$500,000.00 I. W. Relinan, President; H. Vios-Fresident; H. J. Fresident; A. J. Testaman, Co. Surplus - - \$950,000.00 Helman. Activated Carling. W. H. Perry J. F. Francis J. W. H. Perry J. W. Francis J. W. H. Perry J. W. F. Francis J. W. H. Perry J. W. H

Drr its and Letters of Credit insued and Tolographic and Cable Transfers made to the World.

Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, Surplus and Profits..... ELLIOTT.

President.

G. KERCKHOFF.

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Credit.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers on all points. Issue Commercial and Travelers Credit. Travelers Credits. Assist C

The Los Angeles National Bank.

Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$100,000.

PRITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Letters of Credit Issued on London and Puris, and Dead drawn available in all meric of the world. The National Bank of California.

N. F. Cor. Spring and Second.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, COMMEN MAIN Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00 | Deposits

STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. X.W. corner Sec

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK. THE GO CO

A. H. Conger, Suite 321, Wilcox Bldg. Desire in Municipal, School and Corporation II onds, Local Bank Stocks, and Real Estate Morigages. Money to loss and Spannish trusts expected. COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK- IN NOUTH BROWN

14,002.75

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith lay of September.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith lay of September.

DONALD BARKER.

OUR ALL CRAIG.

R. L. CRAIG.

W. C. BROWN,

Directors.



SOUTHERN' GALIFORNIA

goods, or cheaper prices, are to be found

[OUR DAILY STORY] LOVE AND A LION. Y MARTHA MCULLOGH WILLIAMS.



than right here.

which we now display to the public gaze. They (the goods) have been resting content, knowing their worth, and expect

aphorical, and applies to all the new goods received within the last few week realize their full value. Do you think Dry Goods have no feeling? If you could see the crowds in our store every day, of the goods, you would think they were felt. But no matter what the goods think, we will awaken them to the fact the will have to pass through a hot campaign, and if not already so, we will try and awake you to the fact that no Hale's Good Goods. You Kn

This is not a personal remark, it's rathe

Furnished

That's the sign that will be displayed on three-fourths of the resident houses in the down-town district; but how are you going to furnish them? Let us tell you.

Swiss Curtain.

Get a copy of the beauti-

Smyrna Art Rug.

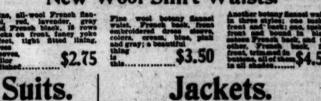
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Cretonnes.

A Sensible Chat.

When the ladies get to talking to each other about what they shall wear this fall, they talk more or less good sense. It's our intention, here, to give you something to talk about, where we know your good sense will have a chance to display itself.

New Wool Shirt Waists.



Brand New Suits.

Wrappers

Skirts.



107-100 North Spring St.

"Kid Fitting" Corset.

This is a fitting subject to talk about, and is apt to interest the mind of all women who read this. For comfort, grace, and beauty of form, there are none to equal the "Kid Fitting Corset."



Whimsicalities.

Whatever you may read under this headle come to us on the spur of the moment, but stand responsible, and father every price m

Silks and Dress Goo

anta catalina isla

To Tickle the Fancy Some Under

Hose, Child's hose, personly turn hinds, ribbed, and very fair stocking	50
Children's heavy ribbed esheel hose, firm thread, fast black, double soles and kines	15°
Double ribbed bicycle hose, fast colors of course, double knee, an extraordinary good waarer	20°
Ledies' fancy colored top, in pretty shades, black foot, our regular Sto number	150
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Shell Goods

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Excursion FRANCISCO_

ELY SPECAL ANNO

TELS, RESORTS AND CA

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DARY LINE FIXED.

Facts, We Assure You.

Crystals - - 10c Small Clocks Cleaned - 35c Large Clocks Cleaned - 75c The Globe Watch

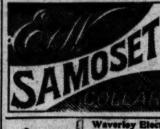
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CUT RATE FREIGHT







carpets to harmonise with the brightness outside.

See our Carpets, Rugs, Mattings. Species offered THIS WEEK on Rock r Chairs. Pull size \$1.50. We have a fu FURNITURE

We are Headquarters on Blue Serge Suits. THE HUB.

I. T. MARTIN,



Autumn Tints

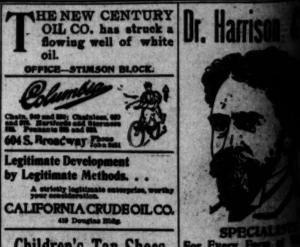
BIG PANOCHE OIL CO. Operations Surrounded By Producing Wells. 521 Laughlin Building,

by Legitimate Methods

Children's Tan Shoes

AT HALF PRICE

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THE W. H.



YEAR YEAR

HEATERS